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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

WITH
WHOLE SHEET SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



"MIXED PICKLES." BY E. BUCKMAN.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at 41, Queen's-gate, S.W., Lady Robert Montagu, of a son.
On Dec. 29, at Dresden, Countess Isabel von der Roethe, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Le Mans, France, the wife of W. G. Cunningham, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., at 14, Grosvenor-crescent, Lady Victoria Buxton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. Palmer, John Coyle, Esq., of Eborae Avenue, Belfast, to Florence Annette, youngest daughter of Joseph D. Higby, of Gloucester House, Wimbledon.
On the 9th ult., at St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, Canada, by the Rev. Canon J. Bedford Jones, H. B. Dalrymple Bruce, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, Ballyscullion House, Ireland, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Henry W. Bruce, K.C.B., to Emma, only daughter of W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Canada.
On Oct. 31, 1877, at the Synagogue, Emily-place, Auckland, New Zealand, the Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Sydney, New South Wales, to Sara Louise, eldest daughter of Edward Isaacs, Esq., J.P.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at 18, Highbury-crescent, Richard Wright, of 37, Mark-lane Chambers, in his seventy-ninth year.
On the 27th ult., Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Crosby Lockwood, of 139, Highbury New Park, and Stationers' Hall-court, aged 46.
On the 30th ult., at Kemsford-gardens, Kensington, Henry Harrison Blyth, second son of the late Henry David Blyth, Esq., of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, in his 29th year.
On the 13th ult., suddenly, at 74, Warwick-square, Alexander Andrew, eldest son of Robert Piggott Oldershaw, Esq., aged 26.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 9.

SUNDAY, FEB. 3.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Marshall; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of London.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Grahamstown, Dr. N. J. Merriman.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Alfred Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Royal Institution, 2 p.m., general monthly meeting.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Reed, History of the Ironclad).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Rev. T. Helm on Writing Time Notes; Mr. D. J. Blakley on the Theory of Brass Instruments).
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Aveling on Traction-Engines, with discussion).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (address of Mr. R. P. Elice, the president, &c.).

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on Dynamo-Electric Apparatus; Mr. J. A. Longridge on Locomotive Boilers).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Very Rev. Dr. J. W. Burgon, Dean of Chichester, on Divinity), and three following days.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Agricultural Society, noon.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. John Yeats on Higher Commercial Education).

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Sir Edmund Beckett on Gravity as a Universal Force).
Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Simpson on Illustrated Journalism).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bellamy on the Anatomy of the Human Form).

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Half-Quarter Day.
British Museum reopened.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Discussion on Restoration v. Conservation).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
Quckett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

Lecture held by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
January	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
	29.713	38.9	31.5	77	6	48.7	37.3	SW. WSW.	523	0.050
	29.469	39.8	30.2	71	6	42.3	35.9	W.	288	0.060
	29.462	31.5	21.3	69	5	37.8	28.9	W. NW.	381	0.010
	29.986	37.0	28.9	75	4	41.5	31.1	NW. NNW.	243	0.000
	29.020	35.8	32.2	88	10	38.6	29.9	NNW. SE. SSE.	159	0.230
	29.742	38.5	36.5	93	7	43.2	34.7	S. NNW. W.	281	0.195
	29.110	36.1	30.5	82	2	40.8	30.9	W. NW.	150	0.000

° Sleet and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.805	29.721	29.732	29.728	29.704	29.700	29.696
Temperature of Air	41.9°	39.4°	35.6°	38.9°	33.6°	43.0°	35.3°
Temperature of Evaporation	38.4°	36.5°	31.7°	33.7°	31.9°	42.5°	33.7°
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	S.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 47	3 5	3 20	3 35	3 50	4 5	4 2

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

SPECIAL STANLEY NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News," having obtained from Mr. Stanley Sketches and Descriptions of his last Journey through Central Africa, consider them worthy of being published in a separate form. These Illustrations and Descriptive Details, with a copious Narrative, by George Augustus Sala, of Mr. Stanley's Perilous Adventures in Africa, will be issued as a Separate Extra Number (Two Sheets and a Half, in a Coloured Wrapper), entitled

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

On Wednesday next, February 6.

Price ONE SHILLING; through the Post, Halfpenny extra.

N.B.—Mr. Stanley's Sketches will be accompanied by Descriptions written by himself.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

ORDER AT ONCE OF YOUR NEWSAGENT.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, including a Collection of WORKS by the NORWICH SCHOOL and ENGRAVINGS after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. The EXHIBITION is now OPEN.—Admission (from Nine till dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS' IN WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN. 6, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 in. by 22 in.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited, 1878-9. Receiving days, March 2 and 5, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the past year have amounted to £2703. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS begs to announce FIVE GRAND ORCHESTRAL and VOCAL CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 5, and Tuesdays, March 5, April 30, May 28, to commence at Three o'clock, Wednesday, June 26, to commence at Eight o'clock. Conductor, Mr. H. Weist Hill; Accompanist, Mr. Henry Leppold. Sofa and Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Subscription Tickets for the Five Concerts—Sofa and Balcony Stalls, Two Guineas. Ambrose Austin, Manager. Tickets of the usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Every Evening, at Quarter to Eight, the Grand Christmas Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by E. L. Blanchard, Scenery by W. Beverly—in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in London. Premiere Danseuse, Mdlle. Pitteri. Double Harlequinade. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily, until further notice.

TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY EVENING, at Eight. Preceded, at seven, by a favourite Farce. The most powerful Company in London. Box-Office hours. Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices, from 1s. to £3 3s.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—MR. CARL ROSA begs to announce a Season of OPERA, commencing MONDAY, FEB. 11 and following days, and ending SATURDAY, APRIL 6. Principal Artistes—Miss Julia Gaylord, Mdlle. Marie Fechter (of the Opera Comique, Paris, her first appearance in England), Miss Josephine Burke (her first appearance in London), Miss Clara Stuart, Miss Josephine York, Miss Clara Merivale (her first appearance in London), Mrs. Aynsley Cook, and Madame Blanche Cole; Mr. Joseph Maas (Principal Tenor of the Kellog Opera Company, America), Mr. J. W. Turner, Mr. Charles Lyall, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. Szaelle, Mr. F. H. Coll, Mr. H. W. Dodd, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. Fred C. Packard. Full Band, Chorus, and Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa; Leader, Mr. Carrodus; Stage Manager and Chorus Master, Mr. Gilbert H. Betjemann; Musical Prompter, Mr. W. J. Petre. The Orchestra will include the following distinguished Artists:—Messrs. Carrodus, Pollitzer, Parker, Burnett, E. Howell Reynolds, Bird, Dubrug, Tyler, Hutchings, Rawlins, Magriath, and Miss Lockwood. MONDAY, FEB. 11, and Every Evening until further notice, Nicolai's celebrated Comic Opera, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, adapted specially for this company from Mosenthal's version by Henry Hersee. The incidental Ballet executed by Miss Josephine Warren and the Corps de Ballet, under the direction of Mrs. Aynsley Cook. The Costumes, after designs by Charles Lyall, by Mr. and Mrs. Stinchcombe and Mr. Coombs. The Properties by Mr. Goddard, Birmingham. New Scenery by Mr. Hall. In preparation, Ignaz Brüll's two-act Opera, THE GOLDEN CROSS, libretto by Mosenthal, specially adapted for this company by John P. Jackson. Performed with exceptional success in Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Leipzig, and all the principal cities of Germany and Austria. Also, Sir Sterndale Bennett's MAY QUEEN, specially adapted for this company by Arthur Baldwin. Doors open at 7.30, commence at eight. Boxes, from 41 11s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Circle, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Seats may be secured at the principal Librarians', and at the Box-Office, from Ten till Five Daily. Joseph D. McLaren, Acting Manager and Treasurer.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. GRAND PANTOMIME, THE ENCHANTED PRINCE; or, Beauty and the Bears. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One. Children under Ten, half price.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK.

Subscribers who ordinarily forward the Thin-Paper Edition abroad will please to notice that the Number this week must be prepaid with Double the usual Postage, the publication of the thin edition being this week suspended.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

The pleasant dream of Peace which followed the Queen's Message to Parliament and the Ministerial statements in explanation of it was but a dream. While men were congratulating one another upon its tenour, it was suddenly and rudely interrupted by the clang of ominous facts. The British Fleet had been ordered to assemble before Constantinople, an unopposed passage through the Dardanelles having been guaranteed by a Firman solicited and obtained by our Ambassador from the Sultan. Two Ministers of the Cabinet—Lords Derby and Carnarvon—had sent in their resignation. Notice was given in the House of Commons of a projected demand of a vote of credit to the extent of six millions sterling, in furtherance of the operations which this change of policy had prompted. The main reason assigned for it was the fact that the preliminaries of peace between Russia and Turkey had not

been communicated to her Majesty's Government; while the Armies of the Czar were pressing on with hot haste towards Gallipoli and Constantinople. Within a few hours another change passed over the face of affairs in the East. The Russian Ambassador communicated to her Majesty's Ministers an authentic but not official account of the peace preliminaries, which, upon the admission of Lord Beaconsfield, offered a possible basis for an armistice. The British Fleet was recalled to Besika Bay, after having proceeded a few miles up the Straits. The relations between the Russian and the British Governments seemed to become less strained than they had been, but the notice to the House of Commons of a vote of credit was persisted in. A motion to that effect was submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday last. The debate thereupon was adjourned till Thursday, when an amendment to the following effect was moved by Mr. W. E. Forster on behalf of the Opposition:—"That this House, having been informed in her Majesty's gracious Speech that the conditions on which her Majesty's neutrality is founded had not been infringed by either belligerent engaged in the War in the East of Europe, and having since received no information sufficient to justify a departure from the principles of neutrality and peace, sees no reason for adding to the burdens of the people by voting unnecessary supplies." Upon the foregoing cursory statement of what has occurred, a remark or two will not be deemed inopportune.

The vote of credit has been explicitly asked for as a vote of confidence in the Government. Not, it is true, as to their general policy, but as to their conduct of the Eastern Question. A Conference is likely to be held for the settlement of those conditions of peace between Russia and Turkey which affect the interests of other European States. Her Majesty's Ministers desire that their Representative in such a Conference should represent, not themselves only, but the opinion and will of the Nation. Armed with a grant by the House of Commons of six million pounds sterling, they think they may speak with decided moral effect the wants and wishes of the English people in reference to the affairs of South-Eastern Europe. It cannot be denied that the reason assigned for the demand is an afterthought. It is not now needed to support military and naval operations consequent upon the dispatch of the Fleet to Constantinople. That request might be easily understood, even where it was disapproved. But in the present case, as set forth by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the sober sense of the people of England will be apt to recognise several objections. The proposal has in it more of a theatrical air than commends itself to the taste of Anglo-Saxon minds. It is intended to impress upon the Conference an idea of the unity of the Government and people of this country as respects the Eastern Question. Now, it is quite clear from the statement of Lord Carnarvon in the House of Lords that serious differences have agitated even the Government on the best mode of treatment to be adopted in regard to affairs in the East. The Debate in the House of Commons on the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, be its result whatever it may, will show to the world a divided opinion on the part of the Imperial Parliament. The multitudinous meetings which are being held outside the precincts of the Legislature exhibit features of much the same kind. Russia knows all this, and so do all the Governments of Europe, as well as we do ourselves. A grant of six millions by a majority of the Commons will in no wise alter this state of things. Its moral effect will be discounted at once, and as matter of course. The voice of England in a European Congress will not be rendered more powerful by any professions but such as can be sustained by practical evidence. The day is gone by in which the motives of statesmen can be swayed by mere appearances. Far better assume nothing which rests not upon a solid foundation, than put on pretences which, upon examination, turn out to be unreal.

Another thought presents itself. The interests which will be discussed and adjusted at any European Conference for the settlement of terms of peace are not exclusively those of this country. In some respects, perhaps, in their most vital elements, they are identical with those of Austria, Germany, France, and Italy. There is not, there cannot be, any international conspiracy against British interests in the East. The conclusions at which we should demur, Austria and Germany would even more strongly demur at. Nay, there is even now assumed to be "a little misunderstanding" between Austria and Russia. At any rate, it is reasonable to take for granted that what we want not to be done in this case more than one of the great military Monarchies will equally object to. Why should we put ourselves forward as an instrument to do their work? Why should we act as though the matter concerned ourselves only? Why not leave upon them at least a fair share of international responsibility? Let them, if they will, ask votes of credit. It will be quite time for us to do so when they abnegate their own Imperial interests.

Meanwhile, however, there is another aspect of the question which ought to have some influence on our decision. One can imagine circumstances in which the peace and prosperity of home ought to yield to the patriotism demanded from us by the state of things

abroad. But we can hardly be blamed for looking, if it be but for a moment, at the effect which a vote of credit to the amount demanded would have upon our domestic affairs. Our Commerce is comparatively stagnant. Our Revenue is declining. Employment in the manufacturing districts is suffering curtailment. There is no enterprise. There is not likely to be any in the present condition of political uncertainty. The mere increase of taxation is not the chief evil to which people will object. That increase of taxation unfortunately betokens a persistence in a course of policy the contingencies of which it is impossible to foresee. The interests which we have in the East of Europe can hardly be deemed more important than the interests which we have at home. Men of all parties are compelled to recognise this fact. It comes home to "the business and bosom" of Conservative and Liberal alike. For ourselves, we have no serious apprehension that the war between Russia and Turkey will expand into a general European war; but it cannot be concealed that the mystery, the uncertainty, the surprises, and the suspenses which accompany the present condition of public affairs induce a state of suffering in this country not very far short of that which would be entailed upon it by actual hostilities.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. Lord Henry Somerset had an audience of her Majesty yesterday week, and presented the Address from the House of Commons in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Lord Sackville left Osborne. Captain Fullerton, Royal Navy, recently promoted from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, President of the Council, arrived at Osborne on Monday, and had an audience of and dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Newport and Carisbrooke; Prince Leopold has walked and Princess Beatrice has ridden in the Royal demesne.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting, and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr has arrived as Groom in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. A. Yorke has succeeded Mr. Collins, C.B., in attendance on Prince Leopold.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, Feb. 28, on which occasion she will also receive the Corps Diplomatique, under the usual regulations of the Diplomatic Court.

Her Majesty will also hold Drawingrooms on Thursday, March 21; Tuesday, May 7; and Thursday, May 9.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée, on her Majesty's behalf, at St. James's Palace on Saturday, Feb. 9, and another at the beginning of March.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, yesterday week from Sandringham. The Prince afterwards went to the House of Lords. The Prince and Princess, with their sons and the Duke of Connaught, went to Drury-Lane Theatre in the evening. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, left London on Saturday last for Dartmouth, to resume their course of studies on board her Majesty's ship Britannia. The Prince accompanied them to the Paddington railway station, and there took leave of them. His Royal Highness and the Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and in the evening they went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. Antrobus, and the Rev. Canon Taverer officiated. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Empress of Austria at Claridge's Hotel, and the visit was afterwards returned by her Imperial Majesty. The Prince and Princess left town on Monday on a visit to Lord and Lady Alington, at Critchill House, Wimborne, Dorset. They travelled from Waterloo station by a special train over the London and South-Western Railway to Wimborne station, where they were received by Lord Alington. A guard of honour of the local volunteer rifle corps was in attendance, and a Royal salute was fired by a detachment of the Royal Artillery from Christchurch. The town was en fête, and the Minster illuminated. During their progress through Wimborne an address of welcome was presented on the part of the Corporation of the Minster. A distinguished party had assembled at Critchill to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Prince has had excellent sport, shooting. Nearly 1000 head of game were bagged on Wednesday. The Princess, with Lady Alington and other ladies, joined the sportsmen at luncheon.

Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

THE EMPRESS AND THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Saturday last, from Cottesbrook Park, Northampton. Her Majesty visited the King of Naples on her way to the hotel. His Majesty dined with the Empress at Claridge's; after which her Majesty, with the Queen of Naples, went to Hengler's Circus. On Sunday the Empress attended the eleven o'clock mass with the Sisters of Mercy in Carlisle-street, Westminster, and lunched with the King and Queen of Naples at their residence in Eaton-place. Subsequently her Majesty paid return visits to the several members of the Royal family in town, and dined with his Excellency Count Beust at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Belgrave-square. The Empress left town on Monday morning, travelling by the 7.30 train to Northampton, on her return to Cottesbrook. Prince Lichtenstein, Prince Kinsky, and his two sons, left by the same train for the Empress's hunting-quarters.

The Crown Prince of Austria, who has been making a tour through Ireland, arrived at Chester at two o'clock on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to the Queen's Hotel. He attended morning service at St. Francis' Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards inspected the Cathedral. Later in the day he left by special train for Liverpool, where on Monday he visited the docks and other places of interest. On Tuesday his Imperial Highness visited Manchester, on Wednesday Bradford, and on Thursday York, after which he returned to Bradford.

The Duke of Connaught was on Monday installed Great Prior of Ireland, in room of the late Marquis of Conyngham. The ceremony was performed at the Masonic Hall, Dublin, in the presence of a large assembly of the brethren, representing the city and provincial preceptories of the Great Priory of

Ireland. On Tuesday the Duke attended the second Levée of the season held by the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin Castle. In the evening he, with his Excellency, was present at a ball given at the Royal Hospital by the Commander of the Forces. On Wednesday the Duke, with the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough, was present at a musical promenade given in the Exhibition Palace in aid of the Drummond Institute for Soldiers' Female Orphans.

The marriage of Viscount Valentia and Laura Sarah, Lady Peyton, widow of Sir Algernon W. Peyton, Bart., was solemnised on Wednesday at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Hon. and Rev. Walter Verney officiating at the ceremony.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Henry Howard, of Greystoke, Cumberland, and Lady Mabel M'Donnell, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Antrim.

THE CHURCH.

The consecration of the Rev. H. B. Bousfield as Bishop of Pretoria will take place at St. Paul's this morning.

The new bishopric of Queensland, Australia, has been offered to and accepted by the Rev. G. H. Stanton, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Little Queen-street.

Last Tuesday the Archbishop of York consecrated the new Church of St. Maurice, erected at the corner of Lord Mayor's-walk and Monkgate, York. It will seat 600 persons, and its total cost will be more than £6000.

The Bishop of Salisbury has admitted Earl Nelson as a lay reader for the parish of Charlton All Saints, the Vicar presenting him in the palace chapel; where at the same time, after having confirmed him, his Lordship licensed a Wesleyan preacher as reader in the parish of Wimborne.

A memorial pulpit has, says the *Sussex Advertiser*, been erected in Chichester Cathedral, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, in memory of the late Dean Hook. It is in the style of the thirteenth century, and rests on a base of Purbeck marble and Caen stone, of which materials it is wholly constructed.

POLITICAL.

A semi-official announcement states that in consequence of the decision taken at the Cabinet last week, to send the fleet to Constantinople, Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon tendered their resignations. But the order having been countermanded and explanations having been made with his colleagues, Lord Derby has consented to resume his post.—Twenty-one vessels, under the command of Admiral Hornby, entered the Dardanelles on Friday afternoon, Jan. 25, and saluted one of the forts; but further proceedings were stopped by an order to return. The British fleet has returned to Besika Bay.

A semi-official announcement appears in the papers that the Queen was pleased to express her wish to confer the vacant Garter on the Earl of Beaconsfield, but that the offer was, with her Majesty's permission, declined.

Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, Sir William Harcourt, and a large number of the chiefs of the Liberal party were present at a meeting of the Oxford Liberal Association on Wednesday afternoon, when the ex-Premier made a long speech on the situation of affairs in the East, and the policy of the Government in regard thereto. In the evening there was a banquet, at which the right hon. gentleman again spoke.

A large number of public meetings has been held in various parts of the country to consider the position of England in respect to the war, at nearly all resolutions being passed objecting to the proposed vote of six millions.

The Right Hon. J. W. Henley, who has represented Oxfordshire since 1841, has issued an address to his constituency announcing his intention to retire from the House of Commons. Mr. Henley was made a Privy Councillor in 1852. He is eighty-five years of age.

Mr. James Stewart, the extreme Liberal candidate, has been elected for Greenock, having polled 2183 votes. The votes given for his competitors were—Sir James Ferguson (Conservative), 2124; Donald Currie (Liberal), 1648; and Scott Moncrief (Radical), 108.

The Conservative candidate for Marlborough, Mr. Ashton, having retired, Lord Charles Bruce, the Liberal candidate, was on Wednesday elected without opposition.

Two Scotch elections were decided on Tuesday, and in both cases the Liberal candidates were returned by large majorities. At Leith, Mr. Andrew Grant polled 4929 votes, against 1788 given for his Conservative antagonist, Mr. Welch Tennent; while at Perth, Mr. Charles Stewart Parker's votes were 2206, against 855 given to Dr. Alexander Mackie, Conservative.

The Hon. A. W. Fulke Greville, Liberal, and Colonel Drummond, Conservative, were on Tuesday nominated as candidates for the representation of Perthshire, the vacancy in which was caused by the death of Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell. The polling takes place to-day (Saturday).

The nomination for Oxfordshire will take place next Monday, and the polling, in case of a contest, has been fixed for Monday, Feb. 11.

The quantity of American fresh beef and mutton landed at Liverpool last week was again very large, consisting of 5282 quarters of beef and 1050 carcasses of mutton.

The Ipswich Fine-Art Club, of which we have spoken upon former occasions, opened its fourth exhibition this week at the Lecture Hall, Tower-street, in that town. This association, of which Major C. Philipps is the president and Mr. E. Packard, jun., the honorary secretary and treasurer, deserves great credit for its spirited and successful management. Such exhibitions, in general, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, as they will serve both to encourage the study of local scenery and other subjects for the pencil in their own neighbourhood, and also to keep up a connection with artists who have come from that town or district, and whose works have extended to a wider range, but whose example may lead others from the same part of the country to improve their taste and talents with equally good results. Suffolk has already produced some notable instances of this tendency to maintain local traditions of art, and to supply representations of what is peculiarly suitable for its purposes in the natural aspects and rustic or seaside life of that county. The exhibition now open at Ipswich is of a comprehensive character, as it comprises about four hundred paintings, water-colour drawings, and works of sculpture, with a collection of sketches and photographs of studies by Old Masters, lent by the South Kensington Museum, so that nearly every important branch of art is represented. But among the artists whose works appear there are some more particularly connected with Suffolk—namely, Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., Mr. S. Read, of the Old Water-Colour Society, Mr. F. G. Cotman, Mr. J. R. Wells, and Mr. A. Morgan, of London; and Messrs. W. R. Symonds, J. Duval, R. Burrows, and W. D. Batley, of Ipswich, with others, both artists and amateurs, of considerable merit.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. T. Campbell Foster, Q.C., has been elected a Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple.

The Home Rulers met again on Thursday evening, and resolved to observe a policy of strict abstention in the debate on the vote of credit.

Colonel Fremantle, commanding the Coldstream Guards, distributed prizes to the members of the 20th Middlesex Rifles at Euston station on the 25th ult.

The number of paupers in the metropolis last week was 64,604, a decrease of 305, 4383, and 15,312, as compared with the returns of the last three years.

The Bank directors on Thursday morning decided to reduce the rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which it was placed on the 10th ult., to 2 per cent.

Professor Ball, the Astronomer Royal for Ireland, gave a lecture at the London Institution last Monday on Recent additions to our knowledge of Shooting Stars.

The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., has announced his intention to resign the post of Recorder of the City of London, which he has held more than twenty-one years.

The Lady Mayoress will hold receptions at the Mansion House on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, beginning next Tuesday, Feb. 5, from three o'clock until five.

From numerous charges at the police courts, there appears to be a large amount of counterfeit coin at present in circulation, the pieces imitated being principally half-crowns, florins, and shillings.

At the Royal Geographical Society's meeting on Monday evening Sir Rutherford Alcock, who presided, announced that Mr. H. M. Stanley had accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of the society at St. James's Hall on Feb. 7. The chairman also stated that a dinner is to be given to Mr. Stanley at Willis's Rooms on Feb. 9.

Lectures at the Royal Institution have been given as follows during the past week:—Professor Alfred H. Garrod has lectured on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life; Professor James Dewar, on the Chemistry of the Organic World; Professor Huxley, on Harvey and the Circulation of the Blood; and Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, on Carthage and the Carthaginians. Notices of these lectures and of others will appear next week.

A number of the friends and admirers of Dr. Charles Mackay, the distinguished Scotch writer and poet, entertained him on Tuesday evening at a public dinner at the St. James's Restaurant, for the purpose of presenting him with a handsome gold watch and appendages to evince their appreciation of his genius and respect for his other high qualities of mind and heart. Lord Reay, chief of the clan Mackay, occupied the chair.

Cleopatra's Needle is to be brought up the Thames on Saturday afternoon, and an application is to be made to the Board of Works for permission to erect it on the Adelphi Steps, between Charing-cross and Waterloo Bridges. The monument representing Cleopatra's Needle set up in Parliament-square has been taken down. Mr. John Dixon writes to the papers to say that the Parliament-square site for Cleopatra's Needle was abandoned, owing to the directors of the Metropolitan District Railway intimating that they would require a perpetual indemnity against the risk of accident.

There were 2430 births and 1864 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 179 below, while the deaths exceeded by 218, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 26, 35, and 51 in the three preceding weeks, declined to 34 last week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 464 and 541 in the two previous weeks, declined again to 455 last week, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 62; 307 resulted from bronchitis and 91 from pneumonia. There were 63 deaths from measles, 39 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 117 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea.

The officers and some of the patients of the Clapton Asylum for Imbecile Children, which is under the kindly and skilful direction of Dr. Fletcher Beach, the Medical Superintendent, have indulged the inmates of the Asylum with a theatrical entertainment. They last week performed a very pretty and amusing piece, "Beauty and the Beast," which gave immense pleasure not only to the poor children, but to a large party of friends and visitors. This establishment, in connection with the building at Darenth, in Kent, lately erected for the same purpose, is maintained under the Metropolitan District Act by an official committee having Sir Edmund Hay Currie, Dr. Brewer, and Mr. Borlase Adams for its chairman and vice-chairmen. The number of patients at Clapton is usually about 325, of whom nearly 200 are boys and the rest girls, from five to sixteen years of age, mostly sent from the different poor-law unions and parishes of the metropolitan district. The majority are found capable of regular school teaching, of a simple elementary character, with object lessons, drill, singing, and dancing, under the mistress, Miss M. J. Stephens, and her staff. They are taught also to work, the females in household labours or the laundry, and in sewing, the boys as tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters. The management seems worthy of public approval.

"MIXED PICKLES."

The title which has been given to Mr. E. Buckman's amusing picture, shown in the Engraving on our front page, is a pleasant little *equivoque* or play upon words; for both the small boy and the young dog, in their frolicsome moods of mischief, have often deserved the name of "Pickles," and they now appear together in a composite attitude, which may not inaptly be described as "Mixed." This is what we take to be the intended point of the verbal joke, which is passable enough in its way; but the best of it lies in the figure and face of that merry urchin, who is holding up his beloved canine companion—of course unconsciously—in a distressing position by the forelegs, and is preparing to take its part, as we suppose, against some threatened chastisement by older hands, for the crime of biting and tearing a Picture Alphabet, the fragments of which are scattered on the grassy lawn. The picture is in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Colonel Sadler, Mayor of Middlesborough, gave, on the 25th ult., a ball to about a thousand guests in the Royal Exchange.

Captain Burnaby has been heard of from the southern extremity of the Orkhanieh defile of the Balkans, whither he had penetrated, accompanied by his faithful man Radford. He there joined the head-quarters of Chekir Pasha, and was present with Valentine Baker in the gallant stand made by that officer against the overwhelming forces of General Gourko. Captain Burnaby has sent home a graphic description of the engagement, which will appear in the forthcoming issue of *Mayfair*.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF ITALY AT ROME.



THE PROCESSION ON ITS WAY TO THE PANTHEON.



PUTTING THE COFFIN IN THE VAULT.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF ITALY AT ROME: THE PROCESSION IN THE PIAZZA DI SPAGNA.

THE WAR.

The Special Supplement presented by us with this week's Number of our Journal is a striking representation of one of the most remarkable events of the War between Russia and Turkey, which appears now to have all but reached its termination. It is the last desperate sortie and conflict of Osman Pasha's force at Plevna against the allied Russian and Roumanian army, previous to his surrender of the fortified positions which he had defended with admirable courage and fortitude during nearly six months, and by which he had so long held in check the invaders of Turkey. We are confident that this large Engraving, drawn from authentic sketches by our Artists at the seat of war, is one which many of our readers will desire to keep as a memorial of transactions that have been watched by the majority of our countrymen with deep interest, and that cannot easily pass from remembrance.

The military contest, so far as Russia and Turkey are concerned, has almost entirely ceased; and it may be expected that an armistice will have been signed, as well as a provisional agreement upon the terms of peace between the Emperor and the Sultan, before the date of publication for this Number. But at the hour of the present writing, late on Thursday afternoon, delays and difficulties are still interposed, though it is known that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas at Kezanlik received orders, a week ago, to accept the conditions proposed by Russia. The Grand Duke Nicholas arrived on Saturday evening at Adrianople, when the negotiations had been referred by him to the Emperor's Government at St. Petersburg, and it is supposed that a special messenger, or diplomatic envoy, from the Russian capital, is now on its way to Turkey. The Russian terms of peace were communicated to the British Government on Monday, and have been much discussed, but the military armistice is quite another matter, concerning which a variety of startling rumours have been current, and it has even been said that part of the Russian army was to enter Constantinople. The British fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hornby, actually entered the Dardanelles on Thursday week, under orders telegraphed by our Government, which directed it to go up to Constantinople for the protection of British interests, and to keep the passage of the Straits open, as it was then apprehended that the Russians would seize on Gallipoli. But in consequence of a Russian explanation, or rather promise to the contrary, orders were sent that our fleet should return to Besika Bay, which was accordingly done, after proceeding sixteen miles up the Dardanelles.

The remnant of Suleiman Pasha's army, on the coast of Roumelia, is being removed by the Turkish squadron of Manthorpe Bey to the head of the Gulf of Saros, and landed on the neck of the peninsula that commands the strait of the Dardanelles, where Nedjib Pasha is securing the lines of Bulair against a sudden Russian attack. The Turkish army in front of Constantinople has fallen back from Tchortlou, and will occupy the lines of Tchataldje, already described as a very strong position. The Russian army, on the other hand, is slowly advancing from Adrianople, and its vanguard is at Demotica; while movements continue to be made in Eastern Bulgaria for the isolation of the Turkish fortresses in the Quadrilateral. The towns of Osman Bazar and Rasgrad, to the west of Shumla, and those of Aidos and Bourgas, on the seacoast to the south of Varna, are now occupied by Russian troops.

The Servian Army continues its advance towards Prisrend, and a battle is daily expected; the Roumanians have completely invested Widdin, and the Montenegrins have overrun the northern shores of the Lake of Scutari. The insurrection in Thessaly, assisted by Greek volunteers, seems to be gaining ground. Erzeroum had not yet surrendered to the Russians at the date of our latest news from Asia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Senate balloted again on the 24th ult. for a successor to General Aurelle de Paladines as life senator; but, as before, no final result was obtained. The number of votes required to secure an absolute majority was 136, but the Duc Decazes only received 128 and M. Lefranc 129. The election was adjourned until Feb. 7.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill sanctioning an amnesty for press offences was discussed, and after a warm debate was adopted by 321 votes against 35.—In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the general debate upon the Budget having been brought to a termination, the discussion upon the separate estimates commenced. Those of the Ministries of Public Works and War were adopted, with the exception of some clauses of the latter, which were reserved. M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, laid before the Chamber a bill for the coinage of silver five-franc pieces, and the bill was declared urgent.—The same bill was unanimously adopted in the Senate, and that House, in spite of the opposition of the Left, afterwards agreed, by 159 to 145 votes, to adjourn until Feb. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies continued on Tuesday the discussion upon the estimates of the Minister of War. Notwithstanding the arguments of the Minister, the House resolved, by 251 votes against 230, to reduce the item set apart for the Hôtel des Invalides by 60,000*fr.*, in order to suppress the office of governor of that establishment.

Nine elections which took place on Sunday resulted in favour of the Republican party.

M. Gambetta was entertained at a banquet by his constituents at Belleville on Sunday afternoon, and made a speech in which he recommended the Republican party to persevere in the course of order which had already done so much for them, and expressed his confidence that the Senate would ultimately be found on their side.

The Academy of Sciences awarded its annual prizes on Monday. Mr. A. Hall, the American discoverer of Mars' satellites, receives the Lalande Astronomy Prize; while an Englishman, Mr. Ferrier, shares with MM. Carville and Duret the Montyon Physiology Prize.

ITALY.

It is stated that the King has signed a decree appointing Prince Amadeus to the command of the army corps in Rome. A Royal decree has been issued fixing Feb. 20 as the date for Parliament reassembling.

On Tuesday evening the Pope ratified the Propaganda for the reconstitution of the Scotch hierarchy.

SPAIN.

The four days' festivities at Madrid in honour of the Royal marriage concluded with a grand display of illuminations and fireworks and a procession of troops and military bands through the principal streets. Special interest was exhibited in the bull fights which took place on Friday and Saturday. On the latter day the bulls were very savage, and they killed several horses, dismounted two picadores, and broke through the guards under the Royal box. The fight was considered the finest on record in the Madrid ring.

Sir John and Lady Walsham entertained at dinner on Saturday evening the Earl of Rosslyn and all the members of the Special Mission from England, as well as the members of the British Embassy at Madrid.

A banquet was given at the Royal Palace on Sunday in honour of the Special Ambassadors, covers being laid for 120. The banquet was followed by a soirée.

On Monday the King and Queen opened the Fine-Art Exhibition, and announced that they would always protect the interests of art. Several of the chief pictures displayed will be sent to the Paris Exhibition.

The Cortes is summoned to assemble on Feb. 15.

PORTUGAL.

In consequence of a vote of censure passed in the Chamber of Deputies the Ministry resigned, and a new one has been formed, composed as follows:—Senhor Pereira de Mello, President of the Council and Minister of War; Senhor de Serpa Rimental, Minister of Finance; Senhor Rodriguez Sampaio, Minister of the Interior; Senhor de Freitas, Minister of Justice; Senhor Lourenço de Carvalho, Minister of Public Works; Senhor Thomaz Ribeiro, Minister of Marine and Colonies; Senhor d'Andrade Corvo, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

HOLLAND.

The First Chamber has adopted the bill for the revision of the electoral table, by which measure the Second Chamber will be increased by six members.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Ministry has resigned, and in last Saturday's sitting of the Reichsrath Prince Auersperg, the President of the Council, announced that the Emperor had accepted their resignation, but had requested the Ministers to retain office pending the appointment of their successors.

GREECE.

Further demonstrations in favour of war are reported from Athens. Crowds paraded the streets on Sunday night, and shouted before the houses of the Ministers. Two thousand persons who had come from the Piræus were dispersed by the troops, after shots had been fired in the air. Three persons were wounded. Manifestations in favour of war with Turkey are being held in all the Greek towns. M. Coumoundouros, the Greek Prime Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, pointed to the grave circumstances in which the country was placed, and moved that the House should deliberate with closed doors. The motion was adopted.

EGYPT.

The Khedive has appointed a Special Commission to inquire into the deficiency of the revenue, and to examine the entire question of Egyptian finance.

AMERICA.

On the 25th ult. the Senate passed, by 43 votes against 22, Mr. Mathews's concurrent resolution, declaring the principal and interest of United States bonds to be payable, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars of 412½ grains, and maintaining that such a step is no violation of the public faith, nor any derogation of the rights of the public creditors. The vote wants one of the two-thirds majority; but the resolution does not require the signature of Mr. Hayes, and has no effect other than an expression of opinion. The House of Representatives on Monday last passed, by 187 against 79 votes, Mr. Mathews's resolution on the silver question.

The Senate began the debate on the Silver Bill last Monday. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, has offered an amendment to Mr. Bland's Silver Bill, making the weight of the silver dollar 420, instead of 412, grains.

CANADA.

It was announced in our Issue of the 19th ult. that the Manitoba Legislature was opened on Jan. 10 by Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon. The Speech from the Throne says the abundant harvest of the past year causes to be felt more keenly than ever the want of railroad communication, whereby farmers can have cheap transportation to the eastern markets, and hopes the visit of Lord Dufferin and two of the Cabinet Ministers during the past summer will have the effect of inducing the Dominion Parliament to devote its earnest attention to this question, of vital importance to that young and growing country. The legislation promised includes a bill to provide for the consolidation of the statutes, and one to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of provincial courts respecting civil and property rights to which the laws of England at present apply; also, measures relating to ferries, roads, statute labour, liquor licenses, and elections. It says the ordinary expenses have been confined to within the resources of the past financial year.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from Cape Town to Jan. 8 has been received by telegram from Madeira. A despatch to the *Times* says that there was great apprehension of a deadly conflict between the colonists and natives. The Government was organising an army and equipping men for the front; and, in view of operations in Sandilli's location, places were named where loyal natives might concentrate and lay down their arms. Many of the Gaikas were still hesitating. The despatch adds that the T'shambies have joined the rebellion and murdered Richard Tainton, a native magistrate; his brother, John Tainton; and William Brown, field cornet, of Berlin, at a kraal near Maclean, thirty miles from East London. The bodies have been recovered and buried, but the murderers had not been captured. Nearly all the farmhouses between Komgha and Kei have been burned. The road to Komgha has been reopened. The Premier has left Cape Town for the front. The Transkeian field force was concentrating around the Galekas in the Udweasa Forest, near the mouth of the Bashee. Kreli and his followers are said to have crossed west of the Kei.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated Jan. 23, states that a very crowded and enthusiastic meeting has been held at Geelong, at which the Premier, Mr. Berry, made a speech, laying great stress upon the unfortunate state of things created by the obstructive course followed by the Legislative Council. He read a memorandum from the Governor insisting upon the legality of the vote for the payment of members of the Assembly without an Appropriation Act. Eminent lawyers indorsed the view taken by the Governor, which had been accepted (said Mr. Berry) pending reference to the Imperial Government. The Ministry would economise the available funds, and propose a modification of the Constitution, confident that the Imperial Parliament would listen to the voice of the people of Victoria.

Mr. H. M. Plowden has been appointed a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth Sound last Saturday the ship Clyde, 1140 tons, Captain S. Teasdel, with Government emigrants for Adelaide, South Australia. She has on board 64 married couples, 76 single men, 80 single women, 38 boys, 39 girls, and 16 infants.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The début of Miss Anna Eyre on Wednesday week as Leonora, in an English version of "Il Trovatore," has already been recorded. On the following Friday the young lady repeated her performance, and was again well received. On this latter occasion Mr. Dudley Thomas made his first appearance as Manrico, with considerable success.

On the previous Thursday evening "The Bohemian Girl" was given, with Madame Rose Hersee as Arline, Miss Palmer as the Gipsy Queen, Mr. G. Perren as Thaddeus, and Mr. F. Cellias Count Arnheim—as often before elsewhere. Mr. Henry Pope, as Devilshoof, made a promising début.

"Maritana" was repeated on Monday, and "The Bohemian Girl" on Tuesday, cast as before; and on Wednesday "Faust" was performed, with Miss Helene Crosmond as Margherita. Of this young lady we had recent occasion to speak favourably, in reference to her performance in "The Swiss Cottage" ("Le Châlet") in December. As the heroine in Gounod's opera she had a more arduous part to perform, and her success on this occasion was proportionately greater. The "Jewel Song" was very effectively given, and in the music of the garden scene generally Miss Crosmond acquitted herself extremely well. Miss Leipold was a satisfactory Siebel; the Faust of Mr. Talbo, the Mephistopheles of Signor Franceschi, and the Valentine of Mr. George Fox having also been performances of much merit; and the cast was completed by Mrs. Sharpe as Martha and Mr. Cushing as Wagner. Signor Li Calsi conducted. The remaining announcements for this week were the "Trovatore" on Thursday, "The Bohemian Girl" on Friday, and "Faust" this (Saturday) evening.

The last six performances of the series will take place next week, and will include Sir Julius Benedict's grand opera, "The Lily of Killarney."

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, Herr Ignaz Brüll (from Vienna) made his first appearance here, and met with much success in his performance of the last of the thirty-two great solo sonatas of Beethoven, and the pianoforte part of Schumann's quintet, an encore, at the close of the sonata, having been replied to by playing Schubert's minuet from his "Fantasia-Sonata." Herr Brüll has great executive powers and much energy of style, and the favourable impression made by him will, doubtless, lead to his being repeatedly heard during the coming season. A charming string quartet (in B flat) by Schubert was given for the first time at these concerts. It is a comparatively early work, and is full of the grace and charm of that period of the composer's career (1814), when he was about eighteen. It pleased so greatly that it will doubtless become a favourite. Madame Norman-Néruda led the quartet admirably; and also played, with marked effect, Joachim Raff's "Cavatina," Leclair's "Tambourin," and (as an encore) Spohr's "Barcarolle;" all which pieces were accompanied on the pianoforte by Sir Julius Benedict, as were the vocal pieces—Mr. Davison's excellent setting of Shelley's lines beginning "False Friend" (from "The Cenci"), and lieder by Schubert and Schumann—which were finely sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling. Madame Néruda's coadjutors in the string quartet party were Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbin, and Signor Pezze.

The twelfth season of the London Ballad Concerts is drawing towards a close, the eighth concert of the series having taken place on Wednesday evening last. The programme presented a series of strong attractions, of similar interest to those of past occasions; and the large audience assembled afforded good proof that the public has as keen a relish as ever for this class of musical entertainment. Mr. Sims Reeves was again present, and his fine singing was a prominent feature of the evening. This was heard in Mr. John Barnett's beautiful new song, "Stay at home" (given for the second time on this occasion); in "Come into the garden, Maud;" in "Tom Bowling," and, in reply to the encore of this, in "When other lips." Among other encores were those of Madame Sainton-Dolby's effective new song, "The Way through the Wood," which was well sung by Miss Mary Davies; and a very pleasing song entitled "Life," finely rendered by Madame Antoinette Sterling. This is the composition of Mr. Blumenthal, who played the accompaniment. Besides the singers named, Madame Sherrington, Miss Orridge, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick contributed some highly effective performances; in addition to which there were some very good part-singing by the members of the London Vocal Union, directed by Mr. Frederick Walker, and pianoforte solos, brilliantly played by Madame Arabella Goddard. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted.

"Naaman," the later and greater of Sir Michael Costa's two oratorios, was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, conducted by the composer. The principal soloists were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Robertson, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley.

Madame Marie Roze, a prominent member of Mr. Mapleson's Italian Opera company, has recently made a most successful début at Philadelphia, the journals of which city speak in high terms of the merits of this excellent artist.

A meeting of the standing committee of the Worcester Festivals was held at Worcester on Saturday—Earl Beauchamp in the chair—when communications were received from the Dean and Chapter giving their full sanction for the use of the cathedral for the next festival, to be held this year at Worcester, and also for the use of the college hall for the evening concerts of secular music. In addition to this, they offered a sum of £250 towards a guarantee fund, should the festival committee decide on one. The committee unanimously acknowledged the handsome offer of the Chapter, and at once entered upon the necessary arrangements.

THEATRES.

The management at the Court have found it expedient to remove "The House of Darnley" in favour of a much lighter drama by Mr. Tom Taylor, produced originally at the Haymarket in 1857, and entitled "Victims." The plot turns on the farcical incident of a parcel containing a pair of lavender trousers being wrongly delivered to a sentimental lady with literary tastes instead of to the owner, who designed them for wearing on his wedding day. As this error is well managed, and the particulars leading up are skilfully disposed, it is the occasion of much laughter, and will probably accordingly serve to amuse the audience until a new piece of more importance can be prepared. It is throughout carefully acted, with accessories and scenery both appropriate and costly.

A change of programme is promised at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, St. George's Hall, next Monday, when "A Happy Bungalow" will be revived for a few nights, to be followed by Mr. Corney Grain's clever sketch, "A Musical Almanack," and a new second part by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Answer Paid," the music to which is by Mr. Walter Austin. Mr. F. C. Burnand has nearly completed a new first part, to take the place of "A Happy Bungalow," and Mr. Corney Grain has another sketch ready.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

With amused amazement do I read the following in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—

A little novelty in political terminology, which is perhaps worth noticing, has cropped up within the last few days. The Russian journals are beginning to talk of "Czargrad," meaning thereby the city which the rest of the world know as Constantinople. In two Russian newspapers of opposite opinions the new name occurs several times to-day. How long will it be before our own Russian journals take it up? and how long before the professor of language discovers in the existence of the word a new reason for transferring the city from the Sultan to the Czar?

"The new name!" "Cropped up within the last few days!" Why, my dear P. M. G., the story is (comparatively speaking) as old as the hills or as the famous (and apocryphal) legend of the will of "Peter the Great." Twenty-one years ago, in St. Petersburg, the "Czargrad" or "Tsarograd" allusion was looked upon as a gentle joke in Russian society. Since then, I have heard, an enthusiastic Panslavist patriot did publish a map in which "Tsargrad," instead of Constantinople, was placed on the Propontis; and the fantastic name is still occasionally used, half jestingly, in political discussions in the Russian press. But any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. In bygone years journalists who had "designs of Russia" on the brain were never tired of telling us that when Catherine II. made her famous progress to the Crimea Potemkin caused a triumphal arch (somewhere near Kischenev, I apprehend) to be adorned with this inscription: "This is the road to Byzantium." At present it seems to be the turn of "Czargrad."

Of course one cannot be certain that the Russians will not enter the City of the Sultan. About their staying in Stamboul is quite another thing. I suppose that it is necessary to our material welfare and to our mental gratification that we should always have some national "Bogey" to denounce and anathematise. For some time past Russia has been the "Bogey" of the fierce politicians of the clubs and the crazy gentlemen who write the "war-whoop" leading articles in the newspapers. As a rule, I do not believe in "Bogies"—for the same reason that Samuel Taylor Coleridge refused to believe in ghosts. I have seen too many of them.

There is a capital "Bogey" story in the autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight, who was companion-governess to the Princess Charlotte. One day, down in Sussex, during one of the periodical scares which were wont to "crop up" about a French invasion, Miss Knight met an old countrywoman and asked her if she had heard that "Boney" was coming. "Do'antee tell me," quoth the ancient dame, disdainfully. "When I wur a little gell, sixty year ago, they used to call'un the Pretender; and I've heard my grandmother say that when she was young Boney was the Pope and the King o' Spain. None o' yer Boneyes for me." This was carrying scepticism to an extreme point; for between 1804 and 1810 Napoleon certainly meant mischief towards this country. But, touching Russia as "Bogey," just read in Mr. Thackeray's "Book of Snobs" the old club gentleman's horrifying story about the fate of the lady who had said that the Grand Duchess Olga's hair was red. Tales quite as preposterous are related about Russia in 1878 every day in the garrulous palaces of Pall Mall.

The King of Spain. This uncertain pen slipped sadly last week in stating that Don Alfonso was once a cadet at Addiscombe. Of course I should have remembered that it was at Sandhurst that the young Sovereign received a portion of his education. I am obliged (Lord Brougham used to say) to "obligeed," and where is our standard of pronunciation? to the gentleman in the *World* who has reminded me that Addiscombe was the Military Academy of the (politically) defunct Honourable East India Company:—"Koompanee Jehan," as the Hindoos used to say—the best and most generous of masters to the best and bravest of servants, both civil and military, in the history of this land.

For all that, I heartily wish that the King and Queen of Spain had not lent the countenance of their personal patronage and presence to that atrociously cruel and demoralising exhibition a Bull-Fight. I can well believe that the spectacle witnessed eight days ago, in the Plaza de Toros, Madrid, was a very picturesque and glittering one. There were sixteen thousand persons present, besides the Court (in full state) and the Foreign Ambassadors Extraordinary. There has been published an account in the *Times* of the *funcion*, very graphically and truthfully written, but in its details simply sickening. But were the untravelled readers of the *Times* to be suddenly transported to Seville or Madrid and to see a bull-fight, they would acknowledge with horror and loathing that the *Times* narrative rather under than over stated the revolting episodes of this scene of torture and slaughter.

Tauromachy *a la Espanola* never flourished in this country; still, fifty years ago bull and even bear baiting were favourite popular amusements; and it is strange to light upon a virtual apology for such barbarous sports from the pen of the Rev. Sydney Smith—a thoroughly amiable, benevolent, liberal minded man. Yet I read in the *Edinburgh Review* for 1819, in an article on the proceedings of the Society for the Suppression of Vice (republished in the collected works of Sydney Smith) these passages:—

The real thing which harrows up the soul is to see a number of boisterous artisans baiting a bull or a bear—not a savage hare or a carnivorous stag, but a poor innocent, timid bear—not pursued by Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants and men of education, but by those who must necessarily seek their relaxation in noise and tumultuous merriment.

And again:—

The Society detail with symptoms of great complacency their detection of a bear-baiting in Black Boy-alley, Chick-lane, and the prosecution of the offenders before a magistrate. It appears to us that nothing can be more partial or unjust than this kind of procedure. A man of ten thousand a year may worry a fox as much as he pleases—may encourage the breed of a mischievous animal on purpose to worry it; but a poor labourer is carried before a magistrate for paying sixpence to see an exhibition of courage between a dog and a bear.

But for the words which I have italicised I should have thought that all this was "writ ironical."

I know nothing about fox-hunting, and I generally endeavour not to talk about things that I do not understand; still I should by this time know something about the English language, and I confess that I have been utterly bewildered by the following legend attached to a drawing in *Punch*, representing a gamekeeper in conversation with a mounted huntsman, followed by his hounds.

EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

SCENE. A wood where an unmistakable "bagman" has been chopped.

Keeper. You'll send me my card authorising keeper's fee on a "find."

Huntsman. Not good enough for that.

Keeper. Not good enough? Why, he cost fifty shillings.

What does this mean? In derisive chorus, a multitude of fox-hunters, male and female, will doubtless enlighten my ignorance touching keepers' "finds" and "bagmen" (bagged foxes, I presume) and the "chopping" of these animals in woods; but *Punch* is not a Sporting Gazette. It is read by persons of education and refinement, by foreigners, and by Americans, who will be as puzzled as I have been to decipher this mysterious piece of modern English. G. A. S.

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1769.

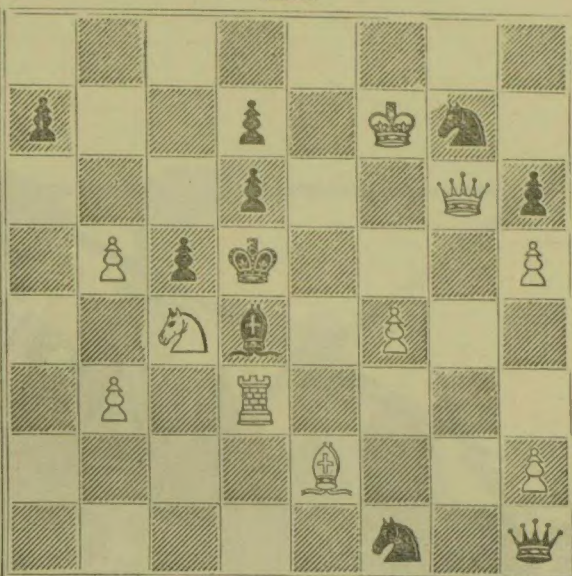
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to B 2nd P to B 5th* 3. P to Q 5th (ch) K takes P
2. R to Kt 5th Kt (at Bsq) moves, 4. Kt to K 4th. Mate.
or P to R 4th

* If Black plays 1. P to R 4th, then follows 2. Kt to R 3rd: if 1. R to K 4th, 2. K takes P; and if 1. Kt takes R, then 2. B takes R, &c. If, after White's move, 2. R to Kt 5th, Black continues with 2. R to K 4th, White's answer is 3. R takes R, and 4. P to Q 5th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1772.

By J. G. FISCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 29, 1875, and July 26, 1877) of Mr. Frederick Parbury, late of No. 7, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, and of No. 99, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, merchant, who died on Oct. 15 last, have been proved by Mrs. Ann Eliza Parbury, the widow, George William Parbury, the son, and Francis Henry Hogg, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to his executors, Mr. G. W. Parbury and Mr. F. H. Hogg, £500 each, as a remuneration for their trouble; to his wife, his furniture, household effects, horses and carriages, a pecuniary legacy of £1000, and the income of £60,000 for life; and the residue of his property to all his children in equal shares.

The will and codicil (dated Oct. 23, 1876, and Sept. 14, 1877) of Mr. William Samuel Burton, late of Oxford-street, furnishing ironmonger, and of South Villa, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 16 last, were proved on the 19th ult. by Mrs. Emily Burton, the widow, Alfred Burton, the brother, Edwin Burton, the son, and James Willis Dixon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves his freehold and copyhold property at Good Easter, Essex, to his said son Edwin; he also leaves to him the goodwill and stock-in-trade of his business, with the leases of the premises where the same is carried on, subject to his paying £20,000 to his general estate and £1000 per annum for life to his widow; to his widow, in addition, all his household furniture and effects, and pecuniary legacies amounting to £22,000; and there are legacies to his daughters, granddaughters, brother, sons-in-law, and others; the remainder of his property is to go to his widow.

The will and two codicils (dated Aug. 1, 1876, and April 23 and 24, 1877) of Mr. William Cooper Sewell, late of No. 17, Euston-square, and of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, who died on Dec. 5 last, were proved on the 12th ult. by George Frederick Fry, Robert Hart, Alfred Robinson, and Charles Drake Sewell, the son, executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000.

The will (dated Aug. 27, 1874) of Mr. Arthur Roberts Adams, Q.C., D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Frank Reginald Adams, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. With the exception of legacies to his executors, to his niece, Mrs. Dashwood, and of £50 free of duty to the Steward of the Common Hall of St. John's College, Oxford, for the purchase of a piece of plate for the use of the members, the testator leaves all his property upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Emma Louisa Woolcombe, and her children.

The will and two codicils (dated Sept. 5, 1867, Aug. 24, 1871, and April 1, 1875) of Mr. William Wickham Drake, late of Breakspears, near Uxbridge, who died on Nov. 18 last, were proved on the 10th ult. by Mrs. Mary Agnes Drake, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM EVANS.

The oldest member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, Mr. William Evans, whose death has recently been announced, was born Dec. 4, 1797. He was the son of Samuel Evans, of Flintshire, an artist of considerable power, one of whose works is now at Burlington House. He was born and educated at Eton; for a short time he studied medicine, but soon became a pupil of De Wint, and took up art as a profession. In 1828 he was made an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and in that year exhibited four drawings—"Eton," "Windsor," "The Thames Fisherman," and "Barnmouth." He rose rapidly in his profession, and was elected member in 1831. From that time till a few years ago he was a constant exhibitor, contributing many, and often large and important works to the exhibition, and was most energetic and zealous in endeavouring to promote the welfare of the Society. Early in his career he was appointed teacher of drawing at Eton, a post which he held till 1856, and then resigned in consequence of increasing duties and responsibilities as the head of one of the houses in the college. In this position the remainder of his useful life was spent, and his name will long be remembered by many for the good influence he exercised over those with whom he was associated, and all who have the best interests of Eton at heart feel what a heavy loss the school has sustained.

The portrait engraved for this Journal is from a photograph by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Eton.

At a public meeting of ratepayers held in the Guildhall, Preston, the Public Libraries Act, 1855, was adopted.

THE GREAT WAR CANOE ON THE CONGO.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, who has arrived in England, and will next week present himself to the Royal Geographical Society, has furnished the Proprietors of this Journal with a number of Original Sketches, from which Engravings are being prepared to form a series of Illustrations of his recent Travels in Central Africa, from the great Lakes to the Lualaba or Livingstone and Congo, and down the Congo to the West Coast. A special publication containing these Engravings, with notes upon them by Mr. Stanley, and a narrative of recent African discoveries by Mr. G. A. Sala, will be issued at the office of this Journal. In the mean time, we present to our ordinary readers the Illustration of the Great War Canoe on the Congo, which occupies the two middle pages of the week's Number, and concerning which Mr. Stanley writes as follows:—

"There are enormous trees on the Livingstone River, more especially under the equator, and out of these trees the natives cut, with infinite labour and patience, their war and trade canoes. The war canoes are generally made of the teak wood, and they vary in size from 50 ft. long to 90 ft., carved out of a single tree. The beam is in proportion: one of 50 ft. long would have from 2 ft. 2 in. beam to 3 ft.; that of 90 ft. would be between 4 ft. and 5 ft. As may be imagined, one of the latter size would carry a very large force of warriors.

"It was at the junction of the Aruwimi and the Livingstone, as we were gliding down the river, that we were struck with a view of an extraordinary reception prepared for us. It was evident since the early morning, when we left our island camp, that the day would be fruitful of incidents. The great drums of the tribes along the banks had been busy all night with the noisy summons to war, and every now and then the night winds bore to our ears a faint sound of the wild people exciting themselves to desperate deeds for the morrow. We had scarcely left our camp before we saw unusual activity on the opposite side of the river, and frequently we could see hurrying forms through the glades of the forest on our right. Small canoes, with only two men in each, dodged in and out of each creek, or paddled desperately towards us, and amused themselves with swaying lances at us, and only desisted from throwing when I ordered one of my swiftest canoes to affect fury and to charge on them. Perceiving that we did not mean to follow them, but merely frightened them, they glided down river in a parallel course, and railed at us in the most abusive manner, which, being uninterrupted, culminated near villages in drawing fifty or sixty other canoes, whose crews, emboldened by our forbearance, succeeded in wounding two of our men before we woke up to the fact that presumption had passed its bounds.

"Twice on this day before noon we had two separate conflicts, but in the afternoon the country was getting more populous, and it became, every two miles or so, a series of skirmishes, until, coming within view of the Aruwimi, instinct told us that our fate was dubious when we caught sight of the war canoes, sixty-three in number, bearing down upon us for our apparently sudden and inevitable destruction.

"The people, as I looked at them, were in a fine humour for running unresistingly away; and two double canoes were seen to paddle desperately from the line, straight down river. These, after some difficulty, were brought back, and told to anchor: I formed the sixteen canoes in two separate divisions, with sufficient room for the Lady Alice to choose her position, as the fight varied; and Frank, in charge of the Ocean, was to the right flank, with a number of good guns and marksmen to assist him. In five minutes we were ready.

"The war canoes were a beautiful sight as they came riding furiously, as it were, on the face of the river, especially the foremost one—a monster from the unknown wilds, with a mane which floated from the bow as her urgent head cut the air. It never swerved to the right or the left, but advanced with a wild grace and action perfectly superb. On a platform were eight or ten spearmen dressed in their finest—feathers so abundant that they made a formidable show of numbers; an array of shields quite imposing, above which gleamed the blades of bright, sharp spears.

"When about fifty yards from us, the monster swerved a little to the left, and allowed us a glimpse of her length, her beautiful lines, the magnificent paddles, the confident warriors, who numbered about 120. But we had no time to admire more—she was close on us. Two or three spears hurtled through; others were on the launch, while her savage mates were close by, advancing at an irresistible speed. The word was given to fire, every man for himself. Within five minutes the canoes and their warrior crews retired up stream, pursued by our now excited people."

We are informed that Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., have made arrangements with Mr. Stanley for the publication of his book, which will be one of the most important literary productions of the season.

The colonelcy of the 16th Lancers, vacant by the death of Sir Edward Cust, has been given to Lieutenant-General C. Cameron Shute, C.B., M.P. for Brighton.

A life-boat has been presented to the Seamen's Orphan's Home, at Brixham, by Captain Hans Busk, who designed and built her upon the same lines as other boats of the same class which he has presented to various places on the coast.

Alderman C. Lamb, the ex-Mayor of Brighton, has been presented with a testimonial, at a dinner given to him at the Old Ship Hotel. The gift consists of a chased silver salver, a silver tea and coffee service, and a purse containing 350 guineas.

A shock of earthquake, preceded by subterranean disturbance, was felt last Saturday at Lisbon, being the third during the present winter. On Monday an earthquake was felt in the islands of Alderney and Jersey. It was so strong as to cause houses to shake and bells to ring. Its course was from east to west. Many correspondents write to the *Times* that shocks were felt the same morning, shortly before noon, at Brighton, Greenwich, Fareham, Osborne, and St. Leonards. A correspondent of the same paper states that the earthquake was also felt in Paris and parts of northern France.

The Earl of Pembroke has sent a contribution of £1000 to the Turkish Compassionate Fund, and Sir Salar Jungh has sent another £1000 to the Stafford House Fund. The Central Committee of the Red Crescent at Constantinople make a pressing appeal for help, stating that a considerable number of wounded soldiers are flocking into Constantinople from all parts, with nearly 150,000 refugees, victims of the war, from the scene of the military operations. Mr. F. I. Scudamore has telegraphed from Constantinople an appeal to his countrymen here on behalf of the movement that is going on at Constantinople for the establishment of an international refuge fund for the succour and support of all refugees, without regard to race or religion. He gives his testimony to the reality of the misery which has to be relieved, and as to the efficiency of the committee which thus seeks means of relieving it. The Stafford House Committee state that the condition of the people in Erzerum is deplorable. All the English doctors, with one exception, are laid up. Two others have gone to reinforce them.



MR. H. M. STANLEY'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA: THE GREAT WAR CANOE ON THE RIVER CONGO.



THE SORTIE FROM PLEVNA.
· Dec^r 10th 1877. ·

Drawn by H. C. Woodville, from Sketches by Special Artists of the "Illustrated London News."

PARLIAMENT.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Looking back at the strange stillness of the political atmosphere during the six days succeeding the pacific explanation of the Queen's Speech by her Majesty's Ministers, the interval of quiet can only be regarded as the lull that oft precedes a storm. But in a moment the stage was darkened, and our political Jove rattled the tea-tray thunder, let fly theatrical fork-lightning in the Eastern horizon, and at the present moment we are in the midst of a Parliamentary hurricane of perilous magnitude.

LORDS.

Even the Upper House had its usual placid serenity ruffled by the disturbing influences. On the morning of Friday week it became known that, in consequence of the gravest disagreement with a resolution arrived at by their colleagues, the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Carnarvon had resigned. In the evening there was consequently a large gathering of Peers and M.P.s in the Upper Chamber, where, business began with a reassuring statement by the Prime Minister. Responding to the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Beaconsfield said it was true the Government had directed the British Fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles with a view to go on to Constantinople if necessary "to defend the lives and properties of British subjects" in the capital, "and take care of British interests in the Straits;" and a telegraphic despatch to the Powers to that effect had been prepared; but, on receipt of the proposed conditions of peace, the Admiral had been ordered to remain at Besika Bay. Lord Carnarvon then explained with infinite minuteness the reasons which induced him to resign office. Taking the House into his confidence, his Lordship said the Prime Minister condemned "very severely" the language he had used to a deputation on Jan. 2; disclosed that he stoutly opposed a proposal, discussed at a Cabinet Council on the 12th, to send the fleet to the Dardanelles; that he sent in his resignation on a decision being come to by the Cabinet on the 15th to dispatch the fleet to Gallipoli, but consented to retain office on the decision being rescinded; and that he felt compelled once again to resign, this time definitively, upon the Cabinet resolving on the 23rd that the fleet should be sent to Constantinople. Lord Beaconsfield said he could not see that Lord Carnarvon had shown sufficient reason for quitting the Ministry, and reaffirmed that the Government adhered to the policy defined in "the charter," as he named the despatch, of May last. Earl Granville then angled for some explanation as to the reported resignation of Lord Derby; but the Earl of Beaconsfield said he "always thought it a high, valuable, and ancient privilege of anyone retiring from a Government that he should announce the fact to Parliament himself in the first instance."

The Earl of Derby, to the relief of the House, reappeared in his seat on Monday. His Lordship politely declined to enter into a general debate on the Eastern Question at the instigation of Lord Stratheden and Campbell. Replying to a complimentary query from Earl Granville, the Foreign Secretary stated that he had resigned because the Cabinet had come to a determination which he could not agree with, but, the cause of the difference having disappeared, he had no hesitation in withdrawing his resignation.

On Tuesday the Grecian phase of the Eastern Difficulty was briefly discussed on the motion of Lord Emly for the production of the correspondence relating to Greece. Lord Derby thought it was not an opportune time to produce the papers, and argued that the Government had not been neglectful of the interests of Greece in endeavouring to preserve the peace between that country and Turkey.

In reply to Lord Stratheden, on Thursday, the Earl of Derby said it was very conceivable that circumstances might arise under which the sending up the fleet to Constantinople would be an act entirely proper to be done, and would not in any manner endanger the general peace. It might be sent up in the interests of humanity, and its dispatch might be conducive to the preservation of life; but if his noble friend asked him to define beforehand what would be the circumstances under which it would be justifiable to send the fleet up to Constantinople, he felt himself unable to make any such statement. The noble Earl, in reply to a question from Earl Stanhope, was sorry to say that the Government had received no intimation of the conclusion of an armistice, and had no information to give on the subject. The Russian Ambassador, whom he had seen about an hour ago, was equally uninformed. On the other hand, from the despatch which he (Lord Derby) had lately received, the Turkish Government declared that their orders were positive to their delegates to sign the terms of peace; the delay that has occurred was not, therefore, caused by them. No proposal had come from Russia for a diplomatic sanction to either her or a joint occupation of Constantinople. A long and desultory discussion then arose upon a question, originating with the Earl of Pembroke, as to whether in the forthcoming negotiations for peace her Majesty's Government were prepared to insist on adequate measures being taken for the lives and property of the Mussulman population of European Turkey. The Duke of Argyll, in a speech of about an hour's duration, took occasion to charge the Government of the Porte with having allowed the perpetration of the greatest cruelties to some of the Christian population from time to time since the Crimean War.

COMMONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote's cool announcement on Friday week that six millions would be the sum required for the war-vote, and that the fleet had been ordered to the Dardanelles (only to be sent back to Besika Bay), brought Mr. Gladstone back to town from Hawarden, and had the effect of filling the House on Monday. The red fez of Midhat Pasha and his Ottoman companion in the gallery threw an appropriate Turkish halo over the scene; and there was not wanting an Oriental floweriness of phrase in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with strange verbosity and affluence of detail, strove to persuade the House that the grant of the six millions would enable the representative of this country to enter the forthcoming Conference on the Eastern Question with the proud consciousness of being the Plenipotentiary of a united nation. Incessant note-taking by so formidable an antagonist as Mr. Gladstone was not calculated to encourage Sir Stafford in his task; but he manfully buckled to his work, showing his secretarial ability by giving a clear *precis* of the latest correspondence between Lord Derby and Prince Gortschakoff and Mr. Layard, and suavely suggesting that it was the most natural thing in the world that, in view of the sweeping changes contemplated in the East, Great Britain should come to the consideration of them armed with the confidence and support of the House, as well as enriched with six millions of money. Sir Stafford Northcote thought fit to wax earnest in a laboured peroration as to the undiminished power of England; but by far the most important part of his speech was that in which he stated that yesterday week the Russian Ambassador called on Lord Derby and informally gave him the following as an outline of the bases of peace proposed to the Porte by Russia:—

I. Bulgaria within the limits of the Bulgarian nationality, not less than that of the Conference, to be an autonomous tributary Principality, with a national Christian Governor and a native militia, and no Turkish troops except in some points to be indicated (Opposition cheers).

II. Independence of Montenegro (Opposition cheers), with an increase of territory (renewed Opposition cheers) equivalent to the military *status quo*. The frontier to be declared hereafter.

III. Independence of Roumania (Opposition cheers), with sufficient territorial indemnity.

IV. Independence of Servia (Opposition cheers), with rectification of frontier.

V. Autonomous administration to be sufficiently guaranteed to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Next, similar reforms for the other Christian provinces (loud Opposition cheers), an indemnity to Russia for the expenses of the war (hear, hear) in pecuniary, territorial, or other form to be decided hereafter ("hear, hear," and laughter), and an ulterior understanding for safeguarding the rights and interests of Russia in the Straits ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh!" from the Conservatives).

The Marquis of Hartington having suggested that it was "virtually a vote of confidence that the Government demanded, and that, therefore, it would be advisable to postpone the resumption of the debate till Thursday, Sir Stafford Northcote acceded to the request with good grace, but denied that the vote of credit could be actually termed a vote of confidence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a pointed question from Mr. Bright (who doubted the advisability of our entering the Conference with "shotter cannon and revolvers"), further stated that a telegraphic message was to have been sent to the Powers as to the dispatch of the fleet to the Dardanelles, but that the stoppage of the fleet rendered it unnecessary to forward the message. A smart bout between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. C. Denison gave promise of the stout fight to be made by both sides the House on the vote; and a question by Mr. Chaplin on Tuesday, and a bellicose amendment by Captain Pym on Wednesday, certainly did not diminish the intensity of feeling which the Ministry have roused in the House.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Bourke said telegraphic communication was maintained between Adrianople and Constantinople up to Tuesday night. With regard to telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Gallipoli, we heard this morning that the wires had been cut. We have not heard that all newspaper correspondents have been sent away from the Russian armies south of the Balkans. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the same hon. gentleman, said: Up to the latest date of which her Majesty's Government have received any information an armistice had not been concluded. It is true, I believe, that the Russian forces are advancing southwards, but upon what particular points they are directing their advance I am unable to say. Her Majesty's Government do entirely adhere to the conditions laid down in Lord Derby's despatch of May 6. On the order for the House going into Committee to consider the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a vote of credit towards defraying the expenses which might be incurred in increasing the efficiency of the naval and military services at the present crisis of the war between Russia and Turkey, Mr. W. E. Forster rose to move, "That this House, having been informed in her Majesty's gracious speech that the conditions on which her Majesty's neutrality is founded had not been infringed by either belligerent engaged in the war in the East of Europe, and having since received no information sufficient to justify a departure from the policy of neutrality and peace, sees no reason for adding to the burdens of the people by voting unnecessary supplies." The right hon. gentleman proceeded to show that there was no similarity between the vote of £2,000,000 asked for by the Gladstone Government during the Franco-German war and the present vote. He thought that the first six terms of peace which had been mentioned did not concern English interests. Going through those terms in detail, the right hon. gentle-

man's reference to that regarding Servia was received with derisive cheers and groans. Russia admitted that the navigation of the Straits was a European question. Therefore we had really nothing to justify our interference in the matter. Was there no danger of the very occasion which we apprehend arising by the hasty proceedings of the Government to take hostile action before they were justified in so doing? The Chancellor of the Exchequer has endeavoured to conciliate his war friends by his war-vote, and to conciliate his peace friends by telling them that this money would not be necessary; but in regard to the former it would appear that they had not completely succeeded in that direction, if they were to take the notice given by the hon. and gallant member for Gravesend as a sample of their opinion. Mr. Cross entered into a justification of the action of the Government, and defended the order given to the fleet to see that the water-way of the Dardanelles was kept open, and that the lives and property of British subjects were protected. He repudiated the insinuation that in the recall of the fleet the Government had been actuated by a desire to conciliate the Foreign Secretary. Commenting on the delay that took place in submitting the terms of peace, and the fact that this state of things was coincident with the rapid advance of the Russian forces, he insisted that that delay had not been caused either by the Turks or her Majesty's Government, but was attributable solely to the Russians. Where was the strategic reason for Russia's continued advance on Constantinople when she was aware that the bases of peace had been already accepted by Turkey? He taunted the Opposition, amid a storm of derisive shouts and cries of "Withdraw!" with being the friends of the Russians, and maintained that, under all the circumstances, and seeing that the Russian forces were still advancing, the Government were bound to persevere in the proposal they had put before the House. He added that her Majesty's Government must exercise their right to be heard in the final settlement of peace, and he argued that, if England were to be heard at all, her voice must be backed by the vote now submitted by the Government. He would not believe it until he saw it, that Mr. Forster would persevere with his motion. If he did, he had no doubt whatever that the right hon. gentleman would find himself defeated in his object by an overwhelming majority. Sir W. Lawson, in supporting the motion of Mr. Forster, said it was rumoured that the Government were to obtain the assistance of a considerable contingent from the Sister Country. Whether that were true or not, he hoped that no vote for the purpose of carrying on a war would be come to without an appeal to the country. The hon. Baronet, in conclusion, stated that the party with whom he was associated in relation to this question were determined to avail themselves of every form of the House to oppose a proposition the most dangerous and the most mischievous that had ever been submitted to the House within his experience. Mr. Bright shed a lustre upon the debate by one of his characteristic orations. He said he believed in his heart that the Government, if left to themselves, were as anxious as any men could be to maintain peace, notwithstanding the raving lunacy of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and (he hoped he might be forgiven the alliteration if he added) the delirium tremens delusions of the *Daily Telegraph*. Why should England risk a war against a mighty Power without one ally except perhaps that ruined, miserable, and prostrate one, if it could be called such, the Sultan of Turkey? Why should England think of drawing her sword at a time when the great belligerents who for the last few months were engaged in a most horrible and bloody war were replacing their swords in their scabbards? He contended that there was nothing in the reported terms of peace to excite and alarm us, and pointed to the threatening appearances of our relations with South Africa, and in the north-west provinces of India, as a warning against our wantonly and unnecessarily plunging ourselves into hostilities with Russia, one of the greatest empires of the globe. After a speech from Lord Sandon on behalf of the Government, the debate was adjourned.

The *Marlborough Times* states that the Lord Lieutenancy of Wiltshire has been offered to the Earl of Pembroke.

Dr. Fraser, of the Fife and Kinross Lunatic Asylum, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner in Lunacy in Scotland.

The prize presented by the Prince of Wales to the head boy in the Snettisham Grammar School, near King's Lynn, has this year been awarded to Arnold Octavius Palmer.

A new board school, capable of accommodating about 600 children, was opened at Gravesend on Monday. The Mayor and Corporation attended in their official robes, accompanied by the magistrates of the borough.

The public hall, Barnsley, erected at a cost of £25,000, with a large room capable of accommodating 2000 persons, was opened on the 25th ult., by the Mayor of Barnsley, in presence of the Mayors of Pontefract and Rotherham, Mr. Walter Spencer Stanhope, M.P., and a distinguished company.

Monday was speech day at Derby School. The visitor (the Bishop of Lichfield), presided. The honour of the senior wranglership just gained by the school was pointedly alluded to by his Lordship. The other successes included three fellowships and six scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Just commenced, in Monthly Parts, 7s. 6d.
THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR
(CASSELL'S HISTORY OF). Uniform with "CasSELL's History of the Franco-German War." Profusely illustrated. "CasSELL's History of the Russo-Turkish War" seems impartial, and is interesting and well illustrated. "Resort." "The style of the writer is clear and perspicacious, and evidence a complete grasp of the subject and its immediate and indirect surroundings, at the same time that descriptive power and diligent research are made manifest in the historical and geographical notes on various portions of the Turkish Empire." "CasSELL's History of the Russo-Turkish War" appears to be written in a fair and impartial manner. Both the letterpress and the illustrations are cleverly executed. —*Manchester Courier*.
"The new history, like its predecessor, is profusely illustrated with maps, portraits, and engravings of incidents in the campaign; while the letterpress, so far as can be judged from the first number, is a concise and impartial history of the cause and events of the war." —*Liverpool Courier*.
CASSELL, PETER, and GALT, London, and all Booksellers.

NEW STORY BY MRS. OLIPHANT.
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY contains the First Part of a NEW STORY, entitled *WITHIN THE PRECINCTS*, by Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," &c. Illustrated by Frank Dicksee.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

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ANTIVARI.

The war between the Turks and Montenegrins has of late not excited much interest, in the presence of more important events in Bulgaria and Asia Minor. It has been, however, a serious matter for the Turks, and a considerable drain on their resources. The Montenegrins are a warlike and savage mountain race, who have been periodically at war with the Turks, and boast they have never been conquered. These mountaineers are dreaded by the Turkish soldiers as much for their savage habits of warfare (cutting off the heads of their enemies as trophies) as for their fearless bravery. In 1852,



THE LATE WILLIAM EVANS, OF ETON.

the Turks blockaded all the ports to which they had access, and sent a considerable force, under Omer Pasha, against the Principality. Omer Pasha was successful, and, but for the interposition of Austria, would doubtless have subdued the country and brought it under Turkish rule. One of the latest events of the present war has been the capture by the Montenegrins of Antivari, after a siege carried on for some weeks. This place, Antivari, is the most northern Turkish seaport in the Adriatic, sixteen miles from Scutari, the capital of North Albania. The port has only a small wooden pier, the Turkish custom-house, and a dépôt of the Austrian mail service. The town itself is two miles from the sea, and is defended by a fortress. In the Middle Ages it was peopled by Italian colonists, and in 1573 was captured by the Venetians. It is the see of a Catholic Archbishopric. The population is about four thousand, part of whom are Mussulmans.

THE LATE REV. DR. MOZLEY.

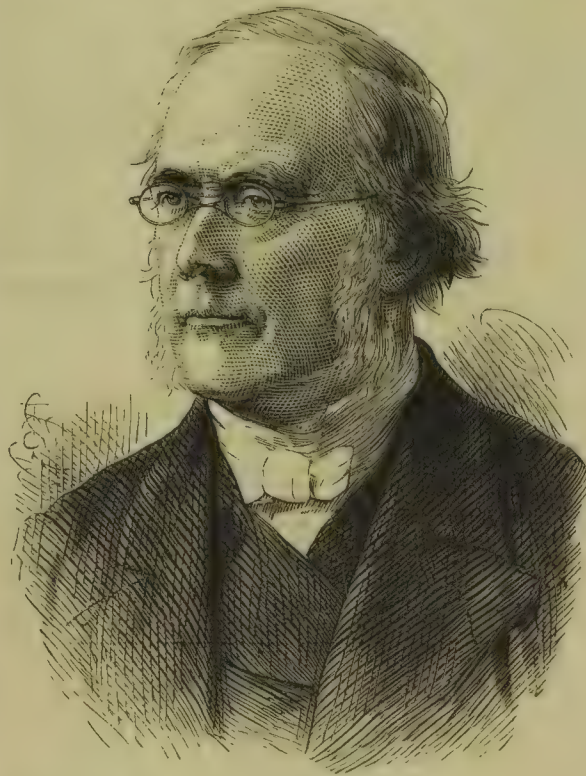
This able theological writer, who was Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Oxford, and author of the Bampton Lectures of 1865 on Miracles, and of other valuable argumentative treatises, died a month ago. Dr. James Bowling



TOMB OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AT THE PANTHEON, ROME.

Mozley was also Vicar of Old Shoreham, near Brighton, and had been some time a Canon of Worcester Cathedral. He was born at Gainsborough in 1813, fourth son of the late Mr. Henry Mozley, printer and publisher, of Derby. At the age of sixteen he was admitted on the foundation of Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. In the following year he obtained the University Prize for the English Essay, the subject being the Influence of Ancient Oracles on Public and Private Life. He was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College in 1837, and continued to hold his fellowship twenty years,

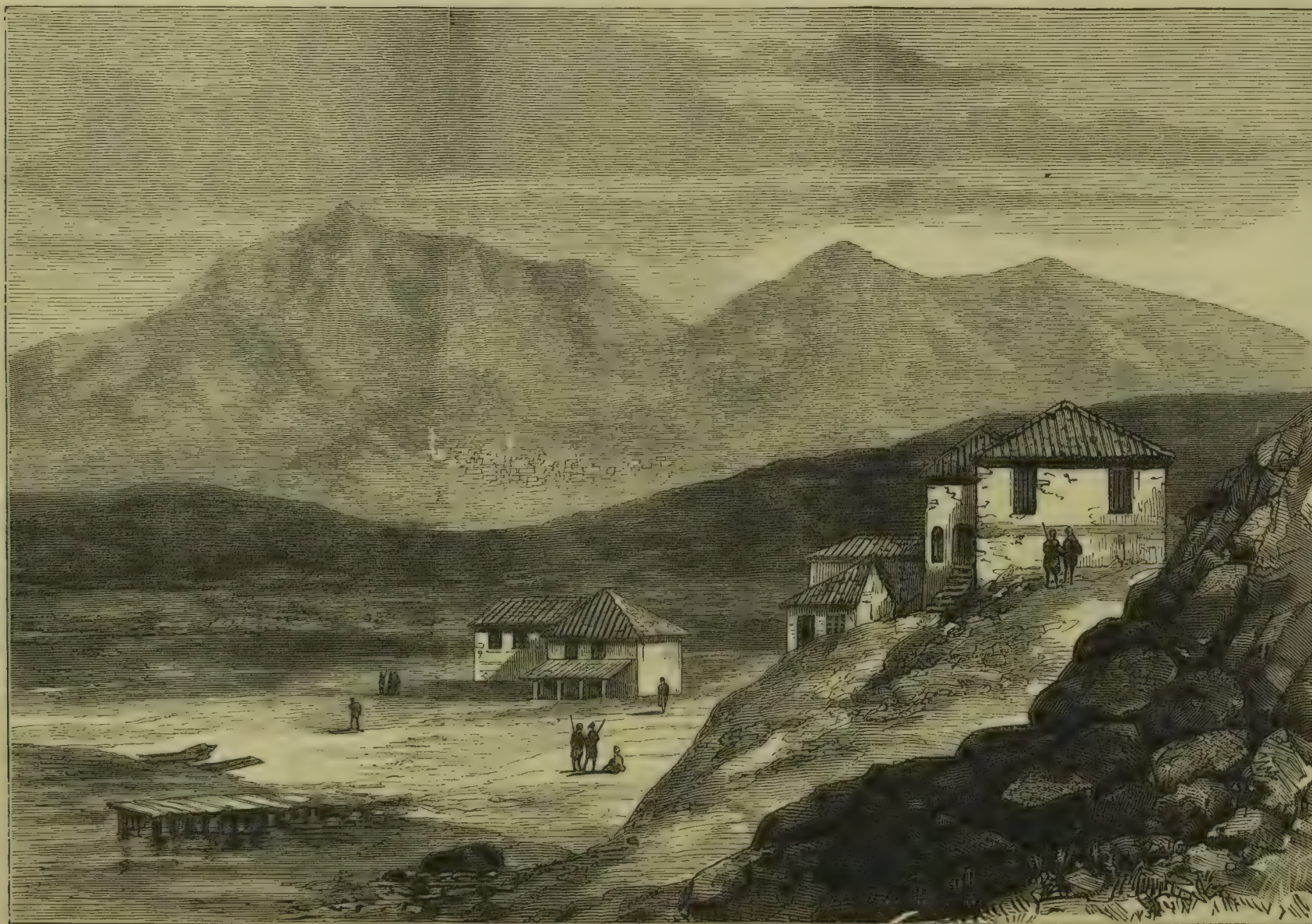
resigning it upon his acceptance of the living of Old Shoreham in 1857. During this time he was a contributor to periodical literature, especially as the author of some remarkable articles in the *British Critic* and the *Christian Remembrancer*. In 1855 he published a volume on "The Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination." This was followed, in 1856, by "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration," and by a "Review of the Baptismal Controversy," in 1863. In 1865 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, and delivered his well-known lectures on Miracles. In 1866 he published a letter to Dean



THE LATE REV. J. B. MOZLEY, D.D., PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.

Stanley on "Subscription to the Articles," and "Observations on the Colonial Church Question" in the following year. In 1869 Mr. Gladstone conferred on him a canonry in Worcester Cathedral. This he retained until 1871, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. In 1876 he published a selection of "University Sermons," which immediately became very popular; and in 1877 a volume entitled "Ruling Ideas in Early Ages," comprising a course of lectures on the Old Testament, which he had delivered to graduates in Oxford. During two years before his death he had been in failing health from an attack of paralysis, though he was able, in November, 1876, to deliver a course of lectures written previously to the illness.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Clement Rogers, of St. Leonards-on-Sea.



ANTIVARI, CAPTURED BY THE MONTENEGRINS.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

THE ROYAL FUNERAL AT ROME

Several Illustrations of the funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel were given in our last, with an account of the proceedings; and we now present Illustrations of the solemn and stately procession from the Quirinal Palace to the Pantheon, and of the tomb in which the coffin has been finally deposited. The procession went through the Piazza di Spagna, which is so familiar to English visitors and residents in Rome as the quarter where the hotels and lodgings they frequent are mostly to be found. It is remarkable for the grand steps ascending to the church of the Trinità del Monte, a famous lounge for picturesque beggars and artists' models; here is an obelisk with a cross on its summit, nearly 100 ft. high. At the north end of the Piazza is the College of the Propaganda, in which all Roman Catholic missionaries are trained; and in front of this stands the "Column of the Immaculate Conception," a monument erected by Pope Pius IX., to commemorate his decree of 1854 by which that dogma was affirmed. This monument, which is conspicuous in our illustration of the funeral pageant in the Piazza di Spagna, consists of a shaft of the beautiful green and white Cipollino marble, surmounted with a bronze statue of the Virgin Mary, and supported at the angles of the pedestal by four colossal seated figures, those of Moses, David, Isaiah, and Ezekiel. The Piazza di Spagna, which takes its name from the mansion of the Spanish Ambassador, is further adorned with a stone fountain in the shape of a boat, suggested by the drifting of a barge from the Tiber to this spot in the great inundation of 1598, as we read in Mr. Shakspeare Wood's useful "Tourist's Handbook to Rome." We have given some account of the Pantheon, that grand dome, the ancient temple of "Jupiter Ultor and All the Gods," which was converted, by the Christian Bishops reigning in Rome, to the worship of a diviner faith in the name of "St. Mary and All the Martyrs." The Royal Tomb prepared for the body of the first King of United Italy, in a recess of the Pantheon, is shown in our illustration; and we also present one of the scene at the laying of the coffin in the sepulchral vault. It had been the custom with preceding Kings of Sardinia to have them interred at the church of the Superga, near Turin, which is situated on a hill commanding a noble view of the entire Piedmontese plain, from the Alps to the river Po. The claims of the Italian capital, however, were necessarily preferred to those of the northern provincial city upon this memorable occasion.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The marriage of Alfonso XII., King of Spain, to his first cousin, Princess Maria de Mercedes, a daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, was celebrated at Madrid on Wednesday week. The King, who was twenty years of age on Nov. 28 last, is son of the lately expelled Queen Isabella II., whose husband was Don Francis de Bourbon, of the old Spanish Royal family, married to her, by the contrivance of King Louis Philippe, 1846. Her sister, the Infanta Louisa, was at the same time married to the Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of King Louis Philippe, doubtless with a view to the marriage of Queen Isabella proving childless, and the crown of Spain devolving finally upon his grandson's head. The expectation has not exactly been realised; but a granddaughter of the late King of the French, as we now see, has come to share the Spanish throne with a son of Queen Isabella. This young Queen Maria, or Mercedes as the Spaniards call her, was nineteen last June, so that they are a very juvenile pair. The wedding took place with great pomp and splendour in the Atocha church at Madrid; it was attended by special Envoys from all the Courts of Europe, the Earl of Rosslyn being there to represent Queen Victoria. Queen Isabella, who is an exile at Paris, disapproves of her son's marriage to his cousin; but her mother, the Dowager Queen Christina, at one time Regent of Spain, was at Madrid to witness the Royal nuptials.

The portraits of King Alfonso and his new Queen are from photographs by A. Hebert, of Madrid.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Rodolf, Crown Prince of the Austrian Empire and of the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, has been some weeks past in England, and has also visited Scotland and Ireland, enjoying the field sports of the country at this season. He was, in company with the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis Napoleon, a guest of the Duke of Hamilton at Hamilton Palace, in Lanarkshire. We give a portrait of the Crown Prince of Austria, who was nineteen years of age on Aug. 21 last, and is the second child but eldest son of the Emperor Francis Joseph. His mother, the Empress Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, has also been staying in England during the season.

The portrait is from a photograph by Adèle, of Vienna.

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145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

RECEIVED,
LARGE CONSIGNMENTS,
CONSISTING of 500 TURKEY CARPETS
of an Extra Quality, per ships Tasso, Perin, and Macedonia, from Smyrna.

THESE TURKEY CARPETS are, indeed, a very fine and choice lot, and the prices are wonderfully low; in fact, the cost of carpeting a room with one of these would be very little more than with the best Brussels, a large-sized carpet costing only about 14 guineas. Messrs. MAPLE beg to state that they have never been able to offer such cheap goods before.—145, 146, 147, 148, and 149, Tottenham-court-road, London.

LA Maison MAPLE et CIE., vient de recevoir de Constantinople une grande quantité de TAPIS PERS et TURCS, lesquels ont été achetés à des prix exceptionnels à cause de la guerre. Ces tapis sont tous d'une qualité supérieure, et les prix sont des prix d'occasion.
145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road.

DIE Herren MAPLE und CO. haben, hinsichtlich der Kriege, eine grosse Quantität echt PERSISCH und TURKISCHER TEPICHEN von Constantinopel zu ausserordentlich billigen Preisen empfangen. Diese Teppiche sind alle von der besten Qualität und die Preise in Folge des billigen Einkaufes, ganz bedeutend erniedrigt.
145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road.

HAMPTON and SONS,
PALL-MALL EAST, CHAMING-CROSS.

BEG to announce that, it being absolutely necessary to their greatly-increased business to have greater space, they have taken the adjoining Premises, and that, previous to alterations, and to prevent their costly stock from being damaged, they have determined to SELL the greater portion. The SALE will COMMENCE on MONDAY, FEB. 4, at Nine a.m., continuing FOUR WEEKS. Regular Goods will be marked in Plain Figures, at Cost Price; Surplus and Sold Stock at about half price, for cash only. Such an opportunity of purchasing High-class Furniture upon such advantageous terms has never been offered before.

GREAT SALE
PREVIOUS to ALTERATIONS,
FEBRUARY the 4th,
CONTINUING FOUR WEEKS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS.

REGULAR GOODS at COST PRICE.
SURPLUS STOCK, HALF PRICE.

BED-ROOM SUITES
In Solid Walnut, reduced to £10 10s.

BEDSTEADS, BLACK and BRASS,
500, reduced to 22s. 6d. Brass Half Testers, full size, reduced from £7 7s. to £4 4s.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS,
Solid Mahogany, in best Leather, reduced to 20s. Spanish Mahogany, in Morocco, reduced from 50s. to 24s.

EBONISED TWO-TIER TRIPOD
TABLES, reduced to 10s. 6d. Bamboo and Gilt Screens, Panels covered with choice Cretonnes, reduced to 13s. 6d.

TURKEY CARPETS, Best Quality,
reduced to 12s. 6d. square yard.

INDIAN CARPETS, "Vellore,"
patronised by the Prince of Wales, reduced to 14s. 6d. square yard. Acide Rugs, 11s. 3d.

BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Best 5-frame quality, special designs, reduced to 4s. per yard. Same quality, old patterns.. 3s. 6d. City.. 2s. 9d. Short lengths .. 2s. 0d.

CRETONNE CURTAINS
reduced from .. 1s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per yard. 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. Chintzes .. 2s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.

SILK CURTAINS,
21 in. wide .. 9s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. 54 in. .. 23s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

WOOL TAPESTRY CURTAINS,
double width, reduced from 6s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.

HAMPTON and SONS, Pall-mall East,
Charing-cross.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, CHINA and
GLASS MANUFACTURER, 39, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C. Established 1760.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST,
TEA, and TOILET SERVICES. The newest and best patterns always on view.

TABLE GLASS, Cut, Engraved, and
Etched. ARTISTIC DESIGNS. The whole stock conveniently arranged for parties furnishing to select from.

ORNAMENTAL GOODS. Large and
varied Assortment, combining novelty with beauty. Vases, Statuettes, Garnitures, Scaus, Candelabra.

FIRST-CLASS QUALITY, Superior Taste,
Moderate prices. Catalogue on application.—39, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1760.

69, LUDGATE-HILL,
TRELOAR'S MATS.

TRELOAR'S MATTING.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON.

TRELOAR'S TURKEY CARPETS.

TRELOAR'S FOREIGN FLOOR-RUGS.
69, LUDGATE-HILL.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Fine Arts
Galleries of the British Section are to be covered with "Coco-Nut Floor Matting" of a novel design specially manufactured by TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill, London.

JOHN MORTLOCK
begs to call attention to the
BLUE and WHITE DINNER SERVICES,
complete for 12 Persons, £3-
Colours are indestructible.
The Pottery Galleries, 203 and 204, Oxford-street;
30 and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu,
or Bronze, Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment
always on view. Every article marked with plain figure.
D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 65 and 66, High Holborn.

LORNE } "THE PERFECTION OF
HIGHLAND } WHISKY."
WHISKY. } UNRIVALLED
Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS,
1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyleshire.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Un-
iversally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Hassall
says:—"The whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well-matured, and
of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has
commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied
on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea
imported. Sold only in Packets

EPPS'S } GRATEFUL
COCOA. } AND
COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS and CO.,
HOMOEOPATHIC
CHEMISTS.

NEW YORK.—EPPS'S COCOA.
Dépôt—SMITH and VANDERBEEK, Park-place.
Each Packet or Tin is labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly, London.

PARIS.—EPPS'S COCOA.
A. Delafosse, 64, Faubourg St. Honoré.
Each packet or tin is labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL
PRIZE MEDAL.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating
qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic
article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food,
Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,
"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or
more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air.
Edited by Dr. Hassall.
TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL
awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

TAYLOR BROTHERS'
MARAVILLA COCOA,
DELICIOUS and INVIGORATING.
MARAVILLA COCOA.
"It may justly be called the perfection
of prepared Cocoa."
British Medical Journal.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The "Globe" says,
"TAYLOR BROTHERS'
MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success,
and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire
solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of
the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Mara-
villa Cocoa above all others. For invalids, dyspeptics, and
consumers of Cocoa in general, we could not recommend
a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with
Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digesti-
ble Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."
Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to
Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

THE "FITZROY" SOUPS and
BREAKFAST BEEF.
For Excellence, Purity, and Economy.
Prepared especially for family use.
Sold by all respectable Grocers.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR
HAS BECOME a WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

WEIGH YOUR CANDLES. Many
foreign light-weights are about. All the Candles of
PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (Limited) are
intended to be exact weight without the wrapper. Try their
Gold Medal Palmatine, burning brilliantly but slowly, and
of the transparency of the finest Spermaceti. Try also their New
Patent Night Lights made without the paper case. Order of
your own dealer.

WILLS'S BEST BIRD'S-EYE.
This Tobacco is now put up in 1-oz. Packets, in
addition to other sizes, the label being a reduced
facsimile of that used for the 2-oz. Packets. Also
in Cigarettes, in Boxes of Ten each, bearing the
Name and Trade Mark of
W. D. and H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD
COMPLEXION.
PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP
is the Best for the
TOILET, NURSERY, and SHAVING.
Recommended in the "Journal of
Cutaneous Medicine," edited by Mr.
ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,
used by
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
and sold by Chemists and Perfumers
Everywhere.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP
("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGIENS").
Antiseptic, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agree-
able, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily
use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion
improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the
skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.
"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—
The Lancet.
"It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal.
In Tablets, 6d. and 1 lb. of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD
MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all
impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy,
Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles,
2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.
each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 20 or 32 stamps, of
the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, London.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Mr. Williamson, 9, South-st., Scarborough, writes:—"I
have seen their beneficial effect for years in cases of Consump-
tion, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, &c. Sold at 1s. 1jd.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet tooth-
brush produce a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from
all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar
and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar
and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to
the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed
teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The FRAGRANT
FLORILINE is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and
young.
The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases
of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The
Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable,
cleansing, and astringent properties. At the same time, it con-
tains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and
delicate organisation.
It beautifies the teeth and gums.
It arrests the decay of the teeth.
It acts as a detergent after smoking.
It renders the gums hard and healthy.
It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth.
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and
pleasant.
Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-
cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.
Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-st., London.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald nocks adorn;
Sweet as roscods bursting forth,
From the richly-laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."
The teeth it makes a pearly white,
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."
Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand
And produced from fairy's bow
Scented perfumes from each flower;
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world, it thoroughly
cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living
"animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a deli-
cious fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The
Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a
foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.
For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its
advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be tho-
roughly brushed into all the cavities; no one needs fear using it
too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being
soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs
and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing
ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste
and as harmless as sherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead
of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case,
children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regu-
larly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children
cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early
neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth.
"Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493,
Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers
throughout the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact.
If they're discoloured in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"
One trial proves conclusive quite,
That by its constant use
The very best effects arise
That science can produce.
It is the talk of every one,
An all-satisfying theme.
Whilst general use becomes the use,
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."
It makes the teeth as sweet as flowers,
The teeth a pearly white;
The gums it hardens, and it gives
Sensations of delight.
All vile secretions it removes.
However long they've been;
The enamel, too, it will preserve.
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
It may or may not be generally known that microscopic
examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites
gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and
gums of at least half the population. Any individual may
easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful micro-
scope over a partially-decayed tooth, when the living animalcu-
les will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than
anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the
FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered
able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites
without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender
gums.
"Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 29, 1871:—
"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their cele-
brity from being constantly and extensively advertised that it
makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced
to the public that special attention should be called to it. The
most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and
beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used
is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it,
and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and
giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valua-
ble. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth
which from time to time have been fashionable and popular,
nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been pro-
duced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser
and preserver of the teeth and gums."
From the "Young Ladies Journal":—"An agreeable den-
tifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be
reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant
colour to the teeth. It has been analysed by several eminent
professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to
its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a den-
tifrice to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise
them to try the Fragrant Floriline."
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day,
That the reason that teeth do decay
Is traced to some objects that form in the gums,
But then in time quite away
Animalcules, they say, are engendered—that is,
If the mouth is not wholesome and clean;
And I also have heard to preserve them the best
Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"
Oh yes! it is true that these little things will cause
The teeth to rot, and decay, and fret,
And eat away at the enamel, and then they grow on
In a new and more healthy form.
Put a certain preservative, called Floriline,
To keep your teeth from wholesome decay;
Then, best of all, use the "FLORILINE!"
"Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use,
And no danger its use can attend;
For clever physicians and dentists as well
Their uniform praise now lend.
They say it's the best preparation that's known,
And evident proofs have they seen,
That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell
In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.
The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect
to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word
in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would
be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable prepara-
tion for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly
never willingly give it up."
Mr. G. H. Jones, the eminent Dentist, of 57, Great Russell-
street, in his valuable little book on Dentistry, says:—"The use
of a good dentifrice is also indispensable, and one of the best
preparations for cleansing the teeth and removing the impure
secretions of the mouth is the liquid dentifrice called 'Fragrant
Floriline,' which is sold by all respectable chemists."
The words "Fragrant Floriline" are a Trade-Mark.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London,
and sold Everywhere.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE
GREY HAIR to ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR,
GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR
TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND
FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISH-
MENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR
RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION,
STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE
HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF
NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR
IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL
COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL
STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A
HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH.
USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT,
NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-
BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Pre-
parations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every
condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one
time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and
below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of
the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable,
without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES.
THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND
ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-
MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON
IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PRE-
VENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM.
PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR
HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT
PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS
GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BAL-
SAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM
DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL
GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT
IS DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR
POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR
BAY-LEAF WATER.
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the
Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris).

For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and
the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin,
removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply
after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful
aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particu-
larly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children.
Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache
from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden
Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d.,
5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps
from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row,
London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use
"The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in
every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without
leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes
the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth
of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask
any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly
cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living
"animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a deli-
cious fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The
Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a
foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey,
soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly
harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C.
GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailled everywhere.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY
TOOTH-PASTE gives a Beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the
Teeth of pearly-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from
decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET
PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d.,
5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable
for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s., 6d., 5s. per Bottle.
Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 177a, New Bond-street, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
AUROLEINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so
much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and
10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVIDEN and SONS,
5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.
London; Linaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris;
St. Galsen, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES
and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.,
10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great
Marlborough-st. W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its Original
Colour in one week by the use of CHARLES BOND'S
HAIR RESTORATOR. The quickest, safest, and cheapest Hair
Colour Restorer extant. Large Bottles, 5s. 6d. each; carriage-free
for six extra stamps. Charles Bond, 239, Oxford-street, W.

HOLY BAZIL.—PIESSE and LUBIN.
This is a most rare perfume, distilled from the HOLY
BAZIL FLOWER of HINDU (Ocimum sanctum), so remark-
able for its unique fragrance. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., and
10s. 6d. each, at the Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street,
London; and by their agents in all parts of the civilised world.

PIESSE and LUBIN.—HOLY BAZIL,
Soap perfumed with HOLY BAZIL, 2s. 6d. HOLY BAZIL
Sachet, 1s. 6d. HOLY BAZIL Scented Toilet Powder, 2s.
HOLY BAZIL, in all its compounds, Cosmetics, Hair Dress-
ings, Pomades, &c.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves,
strengthens, and beautifies the human Hair, 3s. 6d., 7s.,
and 10s. 6d., family bottles, equal to four small. ROW-
LANDS' ODONTO whitens the Teeth, prevents and
arrests decay. 2s. 9d. per Box. Of all Chemists.

THOMPSON and CAPPEL'S
DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the
Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—6s. 6d.-street, Liverpool
Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemist

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn,
London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPIPLATORY removes Super-
fluous Hair from the Face without injury, 3s. 6d. Sent free for 5d
stamps, Alex. Ross's Skin Tightener or Tonic, 3s. 6d.; or stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in
ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which quickly pro-
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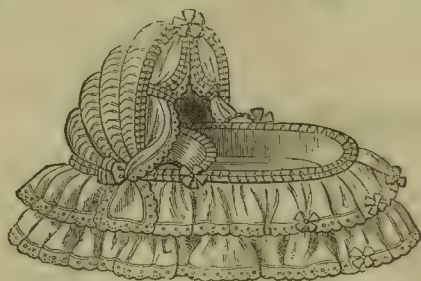
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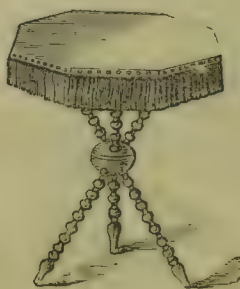
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NOTES TO HIS SKETCHES.

HAULING CANOES UP INKISI FALLS.

From a list of seventy-four falls, cataracts, and rapids which we had to encounter in our long descent of the Livingstone to the Western Ocean it may well be imagined that some were of such a nature that they required great study to discover the means to pass them, while others, again, compelled us to adopt the only plan left—that of undergoing the enormous labour of hauling the canoes up the mountains. One of the latter was Inkisi Falls. Inviting my friendly natives to my aid, we buckled on to the two largest canoes, while the weaker Wanguana cut a road through the forest that covered the slope. At this particular part the mountains rose in a terrace, with a steep face, 300 ft. high, and then ascended, by a more gradual slope, 1200 ft. to the summit of the table-land. Before we could be said to pass the fall we had to drag our canoes up to the summit of the table-land, 1500 ft. above the river, then over the table-land a distance of three miles, and down again to the river, with a descent of 1500 ft.

THE TOSS UP.

"Ah, my friend Frank! Do you realise the full import of the decision I have to make to-night?" I said to Francis Pocock, as he came in to spend an evening with me at Nyangwe. "Do you think that to explore and penetrate this mystic unknown, with its cannibalism and ferocity and dread dangers, is an easy work? If it were easy, why do not these Arabs, with their large force of slaves, push through and reap that immense harvest of ivory which is rotting in the wilds? If it were easy, why did not Livingstone, with his sublime contempt for death and ardent wish to complete his work, brave the unknown? Why did not Cameron—eager, young, and gallant, with his prospects of promotion, reward, and welcome, and free applause of the savants before him—attempt it with his equipped force of forty-seven Sniders? It is a serious question, my friend. To tell the truth, I am on fire to begin it; but if you can suggest a strong reason to explore other and less dangerous paths I should like to hear it."

"Toss up, Sir," said he. "Heads for the river, and tails for Katanga and the South."

"Try it, and let us see what this rupee will make of it."

The rupee was tossed three times, and each time "tails" turned upward.

"Tut, Frank, you did not toss up right, my son. Let me try."

The first two out of three again; but I did not like it at all, and consigned the rupee into the chest, as a false conjuror. We then tried straws—the short straws for the South, the long straws for the River Lualaba—and again were we disappointed, for Frank persisted in drawing out the short straws, and in leaving the long straws in my hands.

We fell to discussing the chances of success, and worked ourselves into a passionate desire before midnight for following the river by land first, until we should reach some tribes which could be induced to sell us some canoes, and then to float down the river, as we imagined then, by forest and town, without exertion or trouble. But how different was the reality to those poetical conceptions imagination had kindled and our own ardour had conjured up!

M'SEHAZY RIVER AND HARBOUR.

I spent two days at this place in company with Livingstone in 1871, and when revisiting it in 1876 it had an interest for me of which I could not divest it. I could point out every place where I had sat, and talked, and wandered with him. While times had changed, and some men had aged, and friends had died, back again on the shores of the sluggish stream I found myself thinking of the good old man whose words were wisdom and in whose soul there was no guile. A sad stream to me: its trees are sad, its shores are dull; its trees partake of the melancholy of the place; its hills are peopled with ghosts or muzimus, and there was neither man nor animal cheerful about it. The spirit Kabogo's dwelling-place is close by, on the summit of the cliffy verge overlooking the soundless waters of the Great Lake. About twenty miles to the south are some banditti, who are always believed to be lurking not very far from the dismal haven, to attack the unwary merchant before he sets out across the lake for the broad lands westward. The river is infested with great crocodiles, fat with the massacre of fish; and now and then a bull hippopotamus wakes the echoes of the hill-circled haven, and startles the nerves of the superstitious canoemen.

This harbour is the nearest to Kabogo Point, whence, after waiting for a storm to subside, we sailed across Lake Tanganika to the western shores of the lake, to resume our explorations,

which ended only at the mouth of the Livingstone, on the Atlantic Ocean.

KISUNA WATERFALL, LAKE TANGANIKA.

The shores of Lake Tanganika present much that is bold, majestic, and sublime in natural scenery. Waterfalls are numerous, tumbling down sheer descents of rock into the lake itself, or into deep woody gorges, like the one shown in this sketch. This was the first waterfall that arrested my attention as I began that long exploration of the coast in 1876, from Ujiji, round to the south end, and up northward along the western shores, until its circumnavigation was completed. The Kisuna is a small stream of Ukawendi; and a small narrow inlet of the lake, like a river, brings you to whence it may be seen falling from a height of 900 ft. into a cleft which nourishes a wonderful variety of tropical vegetation. The mouth of the gorge is choked with tall, straight, silver-stemmed mvule; and the spaces between each tree is crowded with cane-reeds and green-leaved brushwood. The vicinity is quite deserted; and, if one has an eye for natural beauties, the lengthy line of water, white as floss-silk, losing itself amid the depths of the green wooded gorge, the steep, precipitous mountain walls, which almost hem in this deep gap, in a camp like the one we occupied here, he may admire it at his leisure and impress its beauties on his mind, to describe it to his friends at home when distance will paint it still more attractively.

ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE.

This sketch represents a man named Zaidi—an old favourite of mine, who was a youth when he followed me to the Discovery of Livingstone in 1871—in a serious position. He has been overbold; and because Uledi, the skilful coxswain of the Lady Alice, has been able to take canoes down to camp along a bad bit of river, he felt inclined to try his hand, and win some of the warm praises I frequently bestowed on Uledi. Three of his companions in the canoe—now a wreck, and his support in the perilous situation he finds himself—swam ashore; but, losing his presence of mind, he clung to his canoe until it struck the rock amidships and sank at its base. One half of the canoe tilted up; the lower end became jammed below among broken rocks; the upper end as it came to the surface enabled him to secure firm footing and to reflect in a melancholy mood upon his providential escape, and to contemplate with slow-growing horror the almost utter impossibility of rescue. Before night, after several hours' hard labour and repeated efforts, he was saved by the means illustrated in this sketch—a canoe, two men, Uledi and his young brother, and two stout cables. It was not until the evening of next day, however, that we were able to congratulate the three upon their marvellous escape from the cataracts.

ARMS AND ARTS OF AFRICA.

In this sketch are represented a few of the weapons of the dark races of Africa from the Wakerewe, on Lake Victoria, to the Wenya, on mighty Livingstone River; also the great drums which sounded the call to war of the cannibals along nearly 500 miles of the banks of the Livingstone.

A VILLAGE IN EAST MANYEMA.

I have a particular fondness for Manyema. The village life is so absurdly simple, so extremely unsophisticated. Perhaps I have a partiality for it because Livingstone suffered so much in this region, and because during his long illness here the natives did their poor utmost for his comfort, and perhaps because I know they are being trampled upon by the hard-hearted Arab traders, who have wormed themselves into their confidence, and are destroying them from the face of the earth. Yet, despite the bitter knowledge they have gained of the duplicity of the strangers, despite the frequent mockeries they have exposed themselves to, the sight of a caravan is sure to send one half of the young men to bed thinking and dreaming of the far-off lands where all the fine things they bring come from, and to cause them to finally offer themselves as porters, the end of which trustfulness is in many cases their sale to another stranger, who will chain, and beat, and perhaps work them to death.

Life outside his own neat village and palmy grove—a happy, innocent, idyllic life—is so harsh that he soon wonders why he left it. Why would he leave the bosky groves, the sweet, free glades and luxuriant valleys of his native land? How came he to prefer the protracted journey, the bitter daily task of the porter, the dure life of the caravan, to his palm groves, with their yellow oil and sweet wine, to the plantain plantations, with their clusters of mellow fruit, to the abundance of edible roots his gardens produced, to the ease, the gaiety, and comfort of his free home? Ah! How?

Sitting in the door of my hut and regarding the village life in East Manyema, I have often been struck with the truth of the adage that "Ignorance is bliss." Here is the pompous old King, stalking about as though he owned the whole Dark Continent, whereas his sovereignty over one hundred acres is but precarious. As ignorant as the long-bodied goat which stares so wonderingly at my donkey, he will glide through life without a shock to his nerves, and in the full belief that he is the proudest monarch that ever reared his feather crest sunwards. "Like King, like people." The grown males of the village, filled with wine and plantain, possessors of wives and children and goats, with snug houses, care for nothing except the hour they are accustomed to gossip with the King, their hours of food and sleep, and the arrival of a caravan. Beyond that, the old antiquities, Europe and Asia, may batter themselves, and knock their belligerent and uneasy heads to pieces for all they care; neither is the life the women lead dull or dreary; they have to sow the glebe and plant the generous plantain, to gather the fuel and cook the meal, in peaceful unconcern of all evil outside their own happy, careless village.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF ARUWIMI RIVER.

There are enormous trees on the Livingstone River, more especially under the equator, and out of these trees the natives of the Cannibal lands cut out, with infinite labour and patience, their war and trade canoes. The war canoes are generally made of the teak wood, and they vary in size from 50 ft. long to 90, carved out of a single tree. The beam is in proportion: one of 50 ft. long would have from 2 ft. 2 in. beam to 3½ ft.; that of 90 ft. would be between four and five feet wide. As may be imagined, one of the latter size would carry a very large force of warriors.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



"Toss up, Sir," said he. "Heads for the river, and tails for Katanga and the South."—H. M. STANLEY.

THE TOSS UP.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. M. STANLEY.



"I spent two days at this place with Livingstone in 1871, and when revisiting it in 1876 it had an interest for me of which I could not divest it."—H. M. STANLEY.

ENTRANCE TO M'SEHAZY RIVER: CAMP OF EXPEDITION AND TRANSPORT-VESSELS.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. M. STANLEY.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



"This was the first waterfall that arrested my attention as I began that long exploration of the coast in 1876, from Ujiji, round to the south end, and up northward along the western shores, until its circumnavigation was completed."—H. M. STANLEY

KISUNA WATERFALL, LAKE TANGANYIKA.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. M. STANLEY.

It was at the junction of the Aruwimi and the Livingstone, as we were gliding down river, that we were struck with a view of an extraordinary reception prepared for us. It was evident since the early morning, when we left our island camp, that the day would be fruitful of incidents. The great drums of the tribes along the banks had been busy all night with the noisy summons to war, and every now and then the night winds bore to our ears a faint sound of the wild people exciting themselves to desperate deeds for the morrow. We had scarcely left our camp before we saw unusual activity on the opposite side of the river, and frequently we could see hurrying forms through the glades of the forest on our right. Small canoes, with only two men in each, dodged in and out of each creek, or paddled desperately towards us, and amused themselves with swaying lances at us, and only desisted from throwing when I ordered one of my swiftest canoes to affect fury and to charge on them. Perceiving that we did not mean to follow them, but merely to frighten them, they glided down river in a parallel course, and railed at us in the most abusive manner, which, being uninterrupted, culminated near villages in drawing fifty or sixty other canoes, whose crews, emboldened by our forbearance, succeeded in wounding two of our men before we woke up to the fact that presumption had passed its bounds.

Twice on this day before noon we had two separate conflicts, but in the afternoon the country was getting more populous, and it became, every two miles or so, a series of skirmishes, until, coming within view of the Aruwimi, instinct told us that our fate was dubious when we caught sight of the war canoes, sixty-three in number, bearing down upon us for our apparently sudden and inevitable destruction.

My people, as I looked at them to note the effect of this scene, were in a fine humour for running unresistingly away; and two double canoes were seen to paddle desperately from the line, straight down river. These, after some difficulty, were brought back, and told to anchor. I formed the sixteen canoes in two separate divisions, with sufficient room for the Lady Alice to choose her position, as the fight varied; and Frank, in charge of the Ocean, was on the right flank, with a number of good guns and marksmen to assist him. In five minutes we were ready.

The war canoes were a beautiful sight as they came riding furiously, as it were, on the face of the river, especially the foremost one—a monster from the unknown wilds, with a mane which

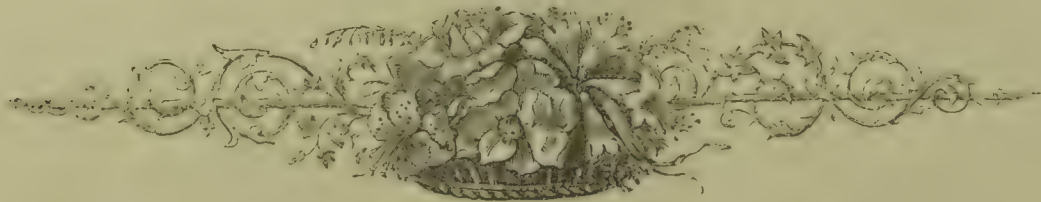
floated from the bow as her urgent head cut the air. It never swerved to the right or the left, but advanced with a wild grace and action perfectly superb. On a platform were eight or ten spearmen dressed in their finest—feathers so abundant that they made a more formidable show of numbers; an array of shields quite imposing, above which gleamed the blades of bright, sharp spears.

When about fifty yards from us, the monster swerved a little to the left, and allowed us a glimpse of her length, her beautiful lines, the magnificent paddles, the confident warriors, who numbered about 120. We had no time to admire more—she was close on us. Two or three spears hurtled through the air; others were on the launch, while her savage mates were close by, advancing at an irresistible speed. The word was given to fire, every man for himself. Within five minutes the canoes and their warrior crews retired up stream, pursued by our now excited people.

ENCAMPED IN CANNIBAL LANDS.

From the day I left the regions known to traders and explorers and learned at Turu what savages were capable of, I never camped on a place ill suited for defence. Whether tired and hungry after a long march, or laborious rowing, my first object was to make as good a camp as the vicinity afforded. Axes, machetes, and knives were immediately called up, trees and branches were cut, and a firm stockade was constructed. On the Livingstone especially, when almost every mother's son under the equator was mad with wildness, and insane from cannibalism. Time and time again had I cause to bless this prudence, and time and time again had I reason to vow that I would command myself to adhere to the resolution, no matter what bodily fatigue suggested. This camp is situate north of the equator, where the river has assumed a mighty breadth, where its shores are populous with hostile men, and my people, but for the care I bestowed on them, had soon surrendered themselves to despair. The hut of some fisherman had been taken to accommodate myself and Frank and the property of the expedition; and, running round the base of the hill is the palisade and huts, while along the river front, to guard against night marauders, are the canoes drawn half way up on the shore. Above, in a little bend, are the Lady Alice and some of her larger consorts. A long view is obtained up river from the camp.

H. M. STANLEY.



STANLEY AND AFRICA.

BY

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

A FULLY exhaustive Narrative of the Expedition of HENRY M. STANLEY to Equatorial Africa—an Expedition not undertaken under the patronage of Princes or with the support and encouragement of Scientific Societies, but at the instance and at the joint cost and charges of the proprietors of two leading Daily Journals of England and the United States—a complete and continuous History of the Travels accomplished, the Adventures encountered, and the Perils and Sufferings undergone by the most adventurous Explorer and the most successful Discoverer whom this age has seen, will doubtless be ere long within the reach of all English-speaking people, and after a little time, through the medium of translations, in the hands of all civilised nations.* That History will be from the pen of the only man living who is competent to perform the task with adequacy. Mr. Stanley is a fluent and graphic writer; but were his forthcoming book to be written in the baldest, feeblest, and most tedious prose that a booksellers' hack of the last century ever spun out for so many shillings a sheet, the story of the New African Expedition, 1875—1877, could not fail, from the facts which it embodies and the triumphant consummation which it records, to be of twenty times more absorbing and entrancing interest than the fabled Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor or the Adventures (not wholly fabulous, Dr. Schliemann might tell us) of the hero of the *Æneid*. Could we picture, just now, the reading public of Europe and America as Dido of old, a modern Virgil might relate the colloquy between the Carthaginian Queen and the *Æneas* (Dido was herself, you will remember, a distinguished African traveller) of the Victorian Era:—

"Relate at large, heroic guest," she said,
 "The Grecian stratagems (for Grecian read Savage) the town betrayed,
 The fatal issue of so long a war,
 Your flight, your wand'rings, and your woes declare.
 For since on ev'ry sea, on every coast
 Your men have been distress'd, your navy toss'd (clearly alluding to Stanley's canoes),
 Four times the sun has either tropic cross'd
 The winter banished and the spring reviv'd."

There is fortunately no need for the Traveller in reply to

* As an illustration of the intense interest shown in everything concerning Stanley, I may mention that, previous to beginning this compilation, I sent to at least twenty booksellers' shops in quest of copies of Stanley's "How I found Livingstone" and of the "Last Journals of David Livingstone." The answer was in almost every case identical. "What copies we could procure were sold out within a few days of Mr. Stanley's arrival in England." At length, a "happy thought" striking me, I went to Messrs. Hachette's, in King William-street, and was fortunate enough to obtain the French translation (by Madame H. Lœreau) of the Livingstone journals, and a day or two afterwards the same firm obligingly procured for me from Paris a copy of "Comment j'ai retrouvé Livingstone."

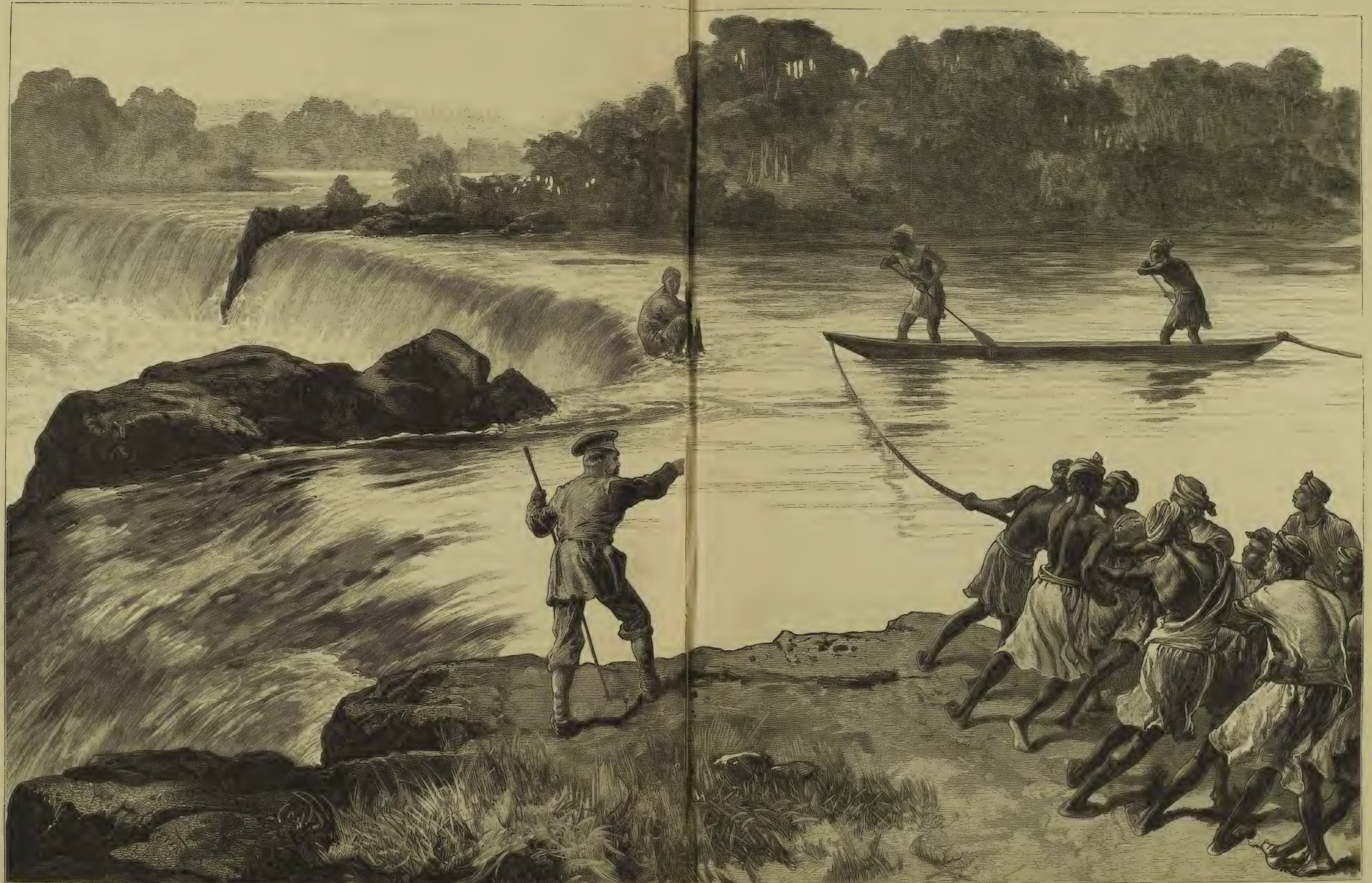
Queen Dido to quote Virgil as the Winchester schoolboy did to Queen Elizabeth, "Infandum Regina," &c.; or as Dryden has it—

Great Queen, what you command me to relate
 Renews the sad remembrance of our fate.

Stanley has gained his end, and come home in triumph; and, so far as he himself is personally concerned, he may relate his story "with a light heart." Yet has he had cause during his wanderings for much and bitter sorrow; and many must be the tears which he has shed in thinking of the sad fate of the gallant and devoted young Englishmen, the two Pecoeks and Frederick Barker, who were the companions of his perils, but who, not being endowed with the iron constitution of Stanley, succumbed to the strain of incessant fatigue and the rigour of a merciless climate.

Many moons have passed since I was invited by Mr. George Sauer, the then London Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, to dine at the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing-cross, to make one of a small party convened to bid farewell to the Explorer, who the following morning was to start on his new African Expedition, for which the funds had been furnished by the Proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald* conjointly. It was Stanley's wish, and indeed his determination, to get away with as little fuss and noise as possible. He was weary both of being calumniated and of being lionised. He was tired of reading articles in which he was, day after day, sneered at, vilified, and misrepresented, and in which it was more than once insinuated, now that, instead of his having found Livingstone, Livingstone had found him; and now that he had never met Livingstone at all, but had evolved the whole story of his intercourse with that illustrious man "from his internal consciousness," as the German artist did in the case of the camel. I just mention these trifling circumstances for the reason that for many weeks to come Stanley will probably be half suffocated by the incense of panegyric; and that among the most vigorous of his thurifers there may be possibly not a few who did their best to undervalue his achievements when he returned from his First Journey, and to destroy his reputation for justice and humanity while he was absent on his second and grandest Expedition. On the other hand, he was tired of being praised and caressed by his many admirers; of being asked to dinners, receptions, and conversaziones; of being

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



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ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE.

FROM A SKETCH BY H. M. STANLEY.

presented with gold-headed canes, silver cigar-cases, and meerschaum pipes with amber mouthpieces. He knew that the business which he was about to begin was an extremely serious one, and that the more quietly he set about it the better it would be; still, as nothing in Anglo-Saxondom seems susceptible of initiation or termination without some kind of eating and drinking, Stanley consented to meet a few friends at dinner on the eve of his departure. It was a very small party indeed, and a very agreeable one. The host was most courteous and attentive; and among the guests was a representative of the proprietary of the *Daily Telegraph*, and a very distinguished cavalry officer in the United States army, whom I remembered to have met many years before during the civil war in America, General Pleasanton. But I had never set eyes on Henry M. Stanley before in my life; and I own that I devoted at least three out of the four hours which I had the honour to pass in his company to devouring every word that he uttered, to staring at him, and to "taking stock" of his manner, his appearance, and his demeanour generally. He has himself with noble simplicity confessed that in his last interview with Livingstone he acted in precisely the same manner that I did that night at the Golden Cross Hotel. I could not keep my eyes off the man, or help drinking up every sentence which fell from his lips, because I wished (as he had wished when he took that last and memorable walk with Livingstone) not to photograph—for photographs will fade—but to etch and engrave his physical and intellectual image on the tablets of my memory, indelibly. The chances were at least twenty to one that I might never see him again:—that I might be dead before he came back, or that he might never come back at all. Thus my eager and unceasing scrutiny might be, in view of the existing usages of polite society, accounted unmannerly; but it could scarcely be considered or resented as impertinent:—since it is altogether pertinent to that which should be our sole (secular) aim in life—the Acquisition of Knowledge—to study mankind as sedulously as ever it is within our power to do so; and here, in a private room at the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, and over an excellent havana cigar and a glass of claret was, clearly, a Remarkable Man. I have seen and talked to a great many Remarkable Men in my time. Napoleon III. and Bonbonnel the lion slayer; Lord Brougham and Bellini, the composer; President Lincoln and John Wilkes Booth, his murderer; Charles Kingsley and Paganini; James Gordon Bennett senior and Charles Sumner; Longfellow and Garibaldi; Edwin Landseer and the Mexican General Santa Anna. It is designedly that I have made the catalogue a heterogeneous one. For the nonce, while I have found myself (either as child or man) in the presence of such notable people I have been perfectly indifferent as to what they were famous for—whether they were Emperors, travellers, lawyers, musicians, statesmen, newspaper editors, clergymen, fiddlers, poets, patriots, painters, or soldiers. They have been to me only, at the outset, so many Remarkable Men; and by intuition, as it were, I have been led to stare at them, and try to get their faces and their voices by heart. And this process, I apprehend, is a very essential aid to Memory, which I believe to be very rarely indeed a natural gift or endowment, but which may, by careful and systematic culture, rigorous discipline, and continuous exercise, be developed to an astonishing extent. I have not the slightest doubt, for example, that what may be termed the visual memory of Stanley himself—in his solitude and isolation, and under the impossibility of making extended notes of every adventure he met with, or every

place he journeyed past—has long since attained phenomenal dimensions. He certainly poured out, while I listened to him so greedily, the most wonderful stream of reminiscences that I had ever heard flow; changing the venue of his recollections from America to Abyssinia, from Spain to Zanzibar, from Paris to Ujiji, from London to the Isthmus of Suez, with an ease, a volubility, a versatility, and a fecundity which literally bewildered me. We let him, of course, have all the talk to himself; and he took ample advantage of the immunity. He talked much, inevitably, about himself—and, to be candid, I have frequently heard this loquacity and this self-consciousness adduced as charges against Stanley. It seems to me that a man who has done what he has done is under no kind of obligation to be modest; and that it would be rather surprising than otherwise if he were not very fond of the sound of his own voice, and very much addicted to making himself the theme of his own discourse whenever he has had the opportunity to do so. That opportunity had often been lacking for whole years together, and you might yourself experience some difficulty in holding your tongue when you enjoyed a chance of being listened to, when for a very long period you may have had nobody to talk to but Arabs and negroes, lions and crocodiles, hippopotami and howling monkeys. Napoleon at St. Helena did nothing but talk, and take a whole listening world into his confidence.

But the talk, the cigars, and the claret came to an end at last, as all pleasant things must do. We shook hands with Stanley and wished him Godspeed; and we went upon our several ways. I felt, going home, as though I had been spending the evening with Robinson Crusoe, and that Mungo Park, Marco Polo, and Captain Burton had been of the company. I have never seen Stanley since, and it is possible that I may never see him again; for London is a very large place, and I do not frequent festivals, lectures, or "receptions;" but while my days or my faculties last I shall never forget every trait and gesture of the lithe, mobile, nervous man I saw at the Golden Cross—the hue of his features and his hair—his glancing eyes, his flexile hands, the clothes he wore; the manner in which he sate and smoked and poured forth that wonderful river of recollection. Of *what* he said I have but a dim remembrance. *How* he said it I can recollect as vividly as I can see my own face in the mirror on my mantelpiece, now.

It has been the desire of the Proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* to give their readers some idea of the nature of Stanley's labours and achievements in his Second Expedition, and they have requested me to put together the descriptive scenes of the leading episodes in his journey. That which I have done claims obviously to be nothing more than a compilation from easily accessible sources. It will be found perhaps to resemble an overture to a Christmas pantomime—a mere *pasticcio* of fragments of well-known airs; but concluding with a grand instrumental crash in the announcement of Stanley's discovery of the identity of the Luabala with the Congo—and so leading naturally enough to the infinitely more important performance which Mr. Stanley will ere long provide. It must be equally obvious that I have been constrained to draw liberally on the despatches from Stanley published from time to time during his absence in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*; the simple fact being that, touching Stanley—and I have no immediate business with anyone else—there were literally no other funds of information to draw upon. I may mention, however, without violating the etiquette of journalism,

that Stanley's letters in the course of their publication had the very valuable advantage of being accompanied by an admirably elucidatory gloss or commentary, in the shape of leading articles, from the pen of a most accomplished Scholar, an erudite geographical *savant*, and an experienced, enlightened, and appreciative traveller, Mr. Edwin Arnold. In one instance I have quoted the greater part of a leading article which I believe (although I have no certain knowledge of the fact) to be of his writing. Were this a Book, in the proper sense of the term, and did it make the slightest literary pretensions, I should not, of course, have had recourse for materials to the columns of contemporary journalism; but as I have candidly, and I hope satisfactorily, explained the scope and purport of the pages following, I shall

scarcely be accused of plagiarism. It would, indeed, have been an act of gross plagiarism to have "boiled down" Mr. Stanley's own graphic experiences into a consecutive narrative abstract; yet that is a kind of book-making very frequently practised nowadays. As it is, I have but one ambition—that the slight sketch of Stanley in Africa published as a Special Number of the *Illustrated London News* (and in one respect at least rendered valuable by the original letterpress which has been contributed to it by the Explorer himself) may still further stimulate the public curiosity and still further enhance that which will surely be the tremendous sale of Stanley's forthcoming Book.*

* The work, we hear, will be published early in May by the enterprising firm of Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington.

LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.

IN the *Geographical Magazine* for the month of January, 1875, there appeared a lengthened and exhaustive review of "The Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa, from 1865 to his death: Edited by Horace Waller, Rector of Twywell, Northampton." The reviewer indulges in a variety of observations of a nature by no means complimentary to the editor of the work in question; and among the strictures passed on the Rev. Horace Waller I note, in particular, the following:—"The great editorial fault, however, is one of omission, and one which Dr. Livingstone would have regretted. All the world knows how much the great explorer owed to Sir Roderick Murchison, and how deep was the friendship between the two men. If Livingstone had lived it cannot be doubted that any book he published would have contained an expression of that friendship, and some account of the action taken by Sir Roderick and the Geographical Society in originating and maturing the expedition. Yet it will scarcely be credited that the name of Murchison is not once mentioned, either in the introduction or in any one of the numerous notes in the text. The venerable President of that Society with which Livingstone was so intimately connected is entirely ignored, as is the Society itself. It is beyond the power of Mr. Waller to efface the memory of that connection or of the friendship between Murchison and Livingstone; and in proof of this our review cannot end better than with the touching sentence which Livingstone wrote when he heard of Sir Roderick's death—'Alas, Alas! This is the only time in my life I ever felt inclined to use the word, and it bespoke a sore heart: the best friend I ever had—true, warm, and abiding—he loved me more than I deserved: he looks down upon me still.'" Now this was certainly a very curious omission on the part of the editor of "Livingstone's Last Journals." Perhaps he thought that the frequent and grateful mention by Livingstone himself of the venerable and lamented President of the Royal Geographical Society absolved him from the necessity of adding any eulogistic foot-notes of his own; but, on the other hand, I am constrained to allude to a still more curious omission in the review of the "Last Journals" in the *Geographical Magazine* for January, 1875. In a notice filling four large pages of closely-printed type, the name of HENRY M. STANLEY is never once mentioned; and the existence of such a personage is not even by implication alluded to. The Man who Found Dr. Livingstone is wholly and utterly ignored; while the name of an Arab slave-trader, Muhammed Bugharib, "who accom-

panied him to Ujiji," is ostentatiously paraded as that of a "good Samaritan" who saved "Livingstone's life." Surely, Stanley had likewise something to do with saving it. "After his Manyema expedition," the reviewer calmly tells us, "Livingstone, as is well known, returned to Ujiji, went thence to Unyanyembe, and thence set out alone on his last fatal journey." Not one word is said of the heroic young American who during many weeks had been his friend and companion. But, continues the candid critic, "one great cause of congratulation is that the maps and journals arrived safely in England after so many risks and dangers. *The larger portion of the journals, copied out fairly, was sent home by Livingstone himself from Unyanyembe.* The maps and other documents were brought home from the place of his death, together with his body, in the face of great difficulties by his brave and faithful negro servants. Their ultimate safety is owing to the disinterested zeal of Lieutenant Cameron, who had reached as far as Unyanyembe on his way to succour Livingstone when the body arrived. He supplied the servants with the provisions which enabled them to reach Zanzibar. He also himself pushed forward to Ujiji, and saved two pocket-books and another important map." No one can quarrel with the graceful compliment here paid to the gallant Lieutenant (now Commander) Cameron, or with the acknowledgment of the bravery and fidelity of Livingstone's negro servant; but surely one little word might have been added as to how Livingstone was enabled to send "the larger portion of the Journal, copied out fairly, home from Unyanyembe." To ascertain how these precious journals reached England, I must go not to an English but to a French source; and I find accordingly, in the "Dernier Journal du Docteur David Livingstone, traduit de l'Anglais par Madame H. Loreau" (Hachette and Co., 1876), a simple but significant paragraph, which I hasten to re-translate into English:—"It will be remembered that in 1872, when Stanley separated from the Doctor, the latter confided to him a very voluminous journal in a sealed packet, which, when Stanley arrived in England, he gave into the custody of Miss Agnes Livingstone. So soon as the fatal tidings of Livingstone's death were confirmed, the packet was opened, and was found to contain a vast number of notes taken by the illustrious traveller during five years' wanderings." Madame H. Loreau also avails herself of the opportunity of the first meeting between Livingstone and Stanley (vol. ii., p. 187) to render to the latter a brief but touching tribute: "We must

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



THE PEAKS OF KUNGIVE UKIMGIVO, ON LAKE TANGANYIKA.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. M. STANLEY.

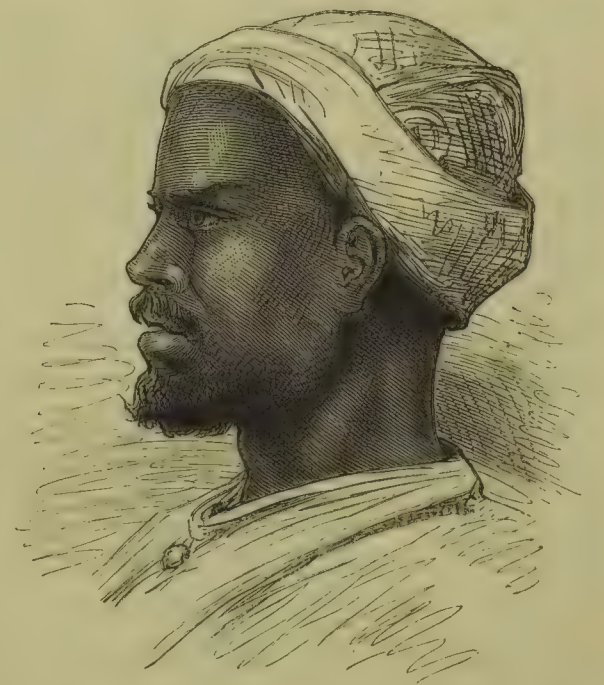
DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.



MAJWARA, LIVINGSTONE'S FAVOURITE BOY.



ULEDI, THE MAN WHO ATTEMPTED TO SAVE THE
LIFE OF FRANK POCKOCK.



CHOWPERAH, THE CHIEF OF THE PARTY WHO CARRIED
LIVINGSTONE'S BODY TO THE COAST.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



BILLHOOKS, BANANA KNIVES, AND WEAPONS OF AFRICA.

The Names of Places given after the Numbers refer to the Localities where found.

1. Whyya. Billhook.
2. Manyema. Knife.
3. Knife and Razor of Rua.
4. Great Pipe of King of Clumbiri, 6 ft. long, the Bowl of Clay, with incised Ornament.
5. Uganda.
6. Urundi, Rongo, Ujiji, Usongora, and Karagive.
7. Common Spear of Umgamwezi.

8. Uregga.

9. Uruma and Risoga.

10. Uregga. Knife.

11. Umgamwezi. Billhook.

12. Ukerewe.

13. A Basket.

14. A Wooden Pipe.

15, 16, 17. Pipes, Clay Bowl, Wooden Stem, &c.

18. Water-Pipe.

19. Painted Canework Shield of Ihangiro and Usongora.

20. Nianza and Upoto.

21. Uganda.

22. Painted Buffalo-Hide Shield of Umgoro.

23. Nianza and Upoto.

24. Inch-board Shield, canoe shape (Wangamwezi).

25, 26, 27. Uregga.

28. C. Manyema Knife.

29. Usongora and Ihangiro. Billhook, 7 ft. long.

30. East Manyema.

31. Whyya.

32. Knobstick of Watula.

33. Uganda. Billhook.

34. Walking-stick of Uganda.

35. Knobstick of Uganda.

36. African Canoe, 75 ft. long, 3 ft. 4 in. broad, 1 ft. 11 in. deep.

37, 38, 39. Drums of Buffalo-hide from Wagenya and River Uregga—the largest 6 ft. long.

39 a and b. Mouth of Drum and Drum-sticks.

40. Mr. Stanley's Pipe and Companion across Africa (meerschaum, silver mount, amber mouthpiece, having his monogram on bowl).

be struck," she observes, in a foot-note, "with the strict truthfulness of the young Reporter, who at the outset was accused of having invented his narrative, and of having forged documents (this scandalous charge was absolutely made in a New York journal), and was treated as an impostor and a charlatan. As it eventually proved, not even the excitement caused by a triumphant success or the enthusiasm of youth had led Stanley to make a single inexact statement. On comparing the two narratives, one seems literally to be a transcript of the other." From all which I am led to infer that jealousy is a passion from which geographers are not wholly exempt.

It was, seemingly, Muhammed Bugarib, the Arab slave trader (and a very good fellow, no doubt), who acted the part of the good Samaritan towards Livingstone, and saved his life. But let us see what David Livingstone has to say himself on the Samaritan point. I read in the "Last Journals" (vol. ii., p. 187):—"Oct. 27, 1871: I am, in my misery, like the man who, going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, fell among thieves. But I have no hope that a Levite or a Good Samaritan will pass this way. Yesterday, however, Said-ben-Medjid came to me. 'It is the first time,' he said, 'that we are alone together. Let us talk business. I have no merchandise to barter; but, I entreat you, let me sell some ivory and give you the value thereof.' This was encouraging; nevertheless, I replied, 'Not yet. I have still a small quantity of beads and cotton cloth left, which I left in the hands of Mohammed-ben-Seli before I left for the Manyuema. That will enable me to live for some time longer. Afterwards, we must see about it.' . . . Oct. 30: At the moment when I was most despairing *the Good Samaritan was coming*. On the morning of the 28th I saw Souzi running towards me. He came up almost breathless, and gasped out, 'An Englishman! I have seen him!' And he darted away again like an arrow. The flag of the United States at the head of the caravan indicated the nationality of the new arrival. I saw bales of merchandise, cooking utensils, great brazen basins and plates. I said to myself, 'This is a luxurious traveller.' No one could have been more puzzled than I was.'

"It was Henry Moreland Stanley, Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who had been sent by James Gordon Bennett, junior, at the cost of more than twenty thousand dollars, to find Dr. Livingstone, or, in the event of my death, to gather up my bones and bring them home. That which he had now to say to a man who for two long years had been totally without news from Europe made me tremble in every fibre. The terrible fate of France; the wonders of ocean telegraphy; the election of General Grant; the death of the good Lord Clarendon; the thousand pounds sterling voted in aid of my expedition—a convincing proof that I was not forgotten—these and many other interesting items of information awakened in me emotions which had slumbered since my entrance into the Manyuema. I have recovered my appetite; and, instead of two poor meals, as meagre as they were insipid, I now eat heartily four times a day. My strength is returning to me. . . . I am not of a demonstrative temperament:—I am even as cold as we 'islanders' have the reputation of being; but this thoughtfulness on the part of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, these orders so generously given and so nobly carried out by Mr. Stanley, wellnigh overwhelm me. I am full of the liveliest gratitude, but at the same time I feel some shame at not being worthy of so much generosity." The nobly-modest old man!

Again he writes:—"Stanley has fulfilled his task with invincible energy, and his sound judgment has enabled him to

surmount the greatest obstacles. . . . Nov. 15, 1871: As Sir Roderick Murchison takes so strong an interest in the exploration of the Tanganyika, I start for the head of the Lake with Stanley, at his expense, and accompanied by his men. . . . Nov. 26: Stanley has a serious attack of fever. . . . 27th: Stanley better. . . . Dec. 2: Self ill with a bad bilious attack. . . . Dec. 3: *Better and thankful*. . . . Dec. 9: Quitted the 'Islet of the *New York Herald*.' . . . Dec. 12: Stanley sick again with fever. . . . Dec. 13: Returned to Ujiji. Stanley has received a letter from Mr. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar. . . . Dec. 20: Packed up in a large tin case the daggers and lance-heads which Stanley is going to take to England; bangles from Nzigghi and Manyuema; two chronometers and two watches. . . . Dec. 22: Stanley down with fever. . . . Dec. 23: Stanley very bad. Incessant rain. . . . Christmas Day: Ujiji. . . . Dec. 26: Yesterday was a poor Christmas. . . . Jan. 3, 1872: Stanley (who has got better) killed a zebra, a fat beast, yielding very good meat. . . . Jan. 5: Stanley ill with fever. Better next day. . . . Jan. 7: Stanley killed a buffalo. *We camped by the side of the beast*. . . . Jan. 22: Stanley killed two zebras and a giraffe—the last weighing 1000 lb. . . . 23rd: Stanley ill with fever. . . . Jan. 26: Stanley better. We resume our journey. . . . Feb. 1: Shaw, one of Stanley's companions, is dead. . . . Feb. 3: Stanley grievously ill with fever, with severe pains in the back and loins. . . . Feb. 5: Stanley is so ill that he has to be carried in a litter."

It will not do to quote too much of this journal. There are passages in it the reading or transcribing of which are apt to awaken that kind of sentiment which is so justly denounced (nowadays) as "maudlin." What, for example, do you think of this:—"Stanley has used the most pressing arguments to persuade me to return to England, where I might regain health and strength.* I could then return and finish my work. But I said to myself, 'all your friends wish that you should bring to a completion the exploration of the sources of the Nile? My daughter, Agnes, writes to me, 'Whatever may be the intensity of my desire to see you again, I would rather that you carried out your own plans in the manner most satisfactory to yourself, than that you should come back in order to be agreeable to me.' Well thought and nobly said, Nanny, my darling. Vanity whispers very forcibly in my ear 'She is a chip of the old block.' My blessing on her and the other dear ones." It would be easy, I think, to indulge in an unlimited amount of maudlin sentiment in commenting upon this almost unequalled display of heroic devotion and abnegation of self for the sake of Duty; but it is better to let the passage stand, in its massive simplicity, without any comment at all.

Returning to the diary, I find, under the date of Feb. 18:—"All the losses I have suffered from the plundering slave-traders and the thefts of the slaves of the Banians have been more than compensated by Stanley, who has given me fourteen sacks and a half of glass beads, twelve bales of calico, thirty-eight coils of wire, a boat, a bath, a tent, cooking utensils and pots, twelve sheets of copper, a quantity of clothing, medicine, blankets and

* There is, as Napoleon remarked long ago, only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and, remembering this, I have excised from the text of an otherwise nobly eloquent passage, and have relegated to a foot-note a few words having indeed a truly pathetic significance, but which, referring as they do to a humble physical detail, might, in the unthinking, provoke a smile. One of Stanley's arguments was, that if Livingstone would only return for a season to England he might consult an eminent dentist and get a set of false teeth. During his stay in the Lounda, Livingstone had been reduced to living on raw maize or Indian corn, and the hard husks had actually shattered all his incisors. It was the only thing that gave him the appearance of an old man.

bedding, tools, nails, books, writing-paper, and provisions. . . .
 March 13: Finished my letter to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and my despatch to Lord Granville against the slave trade carried on by the Banians. . . . March 14: Departure of Stanley. *I intrust to his care my Journal, sealed with five seals, with the impression of an American gold coin of an anna and a half anna, and a cake of water colour, bearing the British Royal arms. The opening of this packet absolutely forbidden.* . . . March 15: Wrote Stanley a few lines, which will be conveyed to him by two of his men whom he left behind with that intent. . . .
 March 16: Departure of Stanley's men. Sent with them two of my own people, to bring back to me his last words, *if he has anything to say to me.*" There is something of the stoic, or the Spartan, of the Red Indian, of the Arab, if you will, in this terse entry—in this austere reticence of expression. "If he has anything to say to me." Livingstone well knew that no more "last words" than were absolutely necessary would be sent to him by the brave American who had come so many thousands of miles and had undergone so many perils to find him, but whose only salutation at their first meeting had been, "Dr. Livingstone, I believe?"

It is not difficult, at the same time, to understand how full of anguish this separation must have been to Livingstone, who, after six years' wandering up and down Savage Africa, was once more left alone by the departure of the only friend and companion with whom he had been able to hold familiar and confidential discourse. In his "How I found Livingstone" Stanley himself writes, "The last day is over; the last evening is come (March 13). I revolt against the fate which separates us. The minutes pass away rapidly, and become hours. Our door is closed. We both give ourselves up to deepest thoughts. What are his, I would not venture to surmise. Mine are most melancholy. I must have been very happy that the very idea of departure should cause me so much grief. Has not fever been torturing me day after day with almost unceasing agonies? Have I not suffered even to the verge of delirium? Yet I regret not one of the days which I have passed in the society of this man. I have taken shorthand notes of all his directions touching the curiosities in his possession and their equitable division between his children and his friends.

'To-morrow, Doctor, you will be alone,' I say.

'Yes; Death seems to be passing over the house. You would do better to wait until the rainy season which is coming is over.'

'Would that I could, Doctor; but every instant of delay on my part retards the completion of your labours and your return home.'

'That is true: still, a few weeks more or less are no great matter; and, besides, I am anxious about your health.'

"March 14: Both of us were up and stirring at daybreak. The men made their preparations for departure. Breakfast was a sad affair. I could take nothing—my heart was too full. Nor had he any appetite. We had mutually found something to do which delayed my departure. I should have started at five in the morning; but at eight o'clock I was still there.

'I am going to leave you two of my men,' said I. "You will keep them until the day after to-morrow, as it is possible that you may have forgotten something, and the interval will enable you to make omissions good. My men will bring me your last wish and your last word. And now, Doctor"—

'Oh! I must conduct you. I must put you in your way.'

'Thanks.'

We walked side by side. Our band of followers began to sing. I cast long and searching glances on Livingstone in order that his features might be graven on my memory.

'As well as I can understand,' I remarked, 'you will not quit Africa until you have finally elucidated the question of the sources of the Nile; but when you have satisfied yourself on that head you will return to satisfy others. Is it not so?'

'Exactly.'

'How much time do you think that you shall require?'

'A year and a half, dating from the day when I shall leave Unyanyembe.'

'Let us say two years; you know that the unforeseen has always to be borne in mind. And now let me ask you to turn back.'

'Very well; but let me say thus much. You have accomplished that which very few men could have done, and I am very grateful. God guide you, my friend, and may He bless you!'

We pressed each other's hands. I plucked my hand from his grasp and turned aside. But, in their turn, Souzi, Chouma, Amoda, all his people, seized my hands to cover them with kisses.

'Good-by, Doctor, dear friend!'

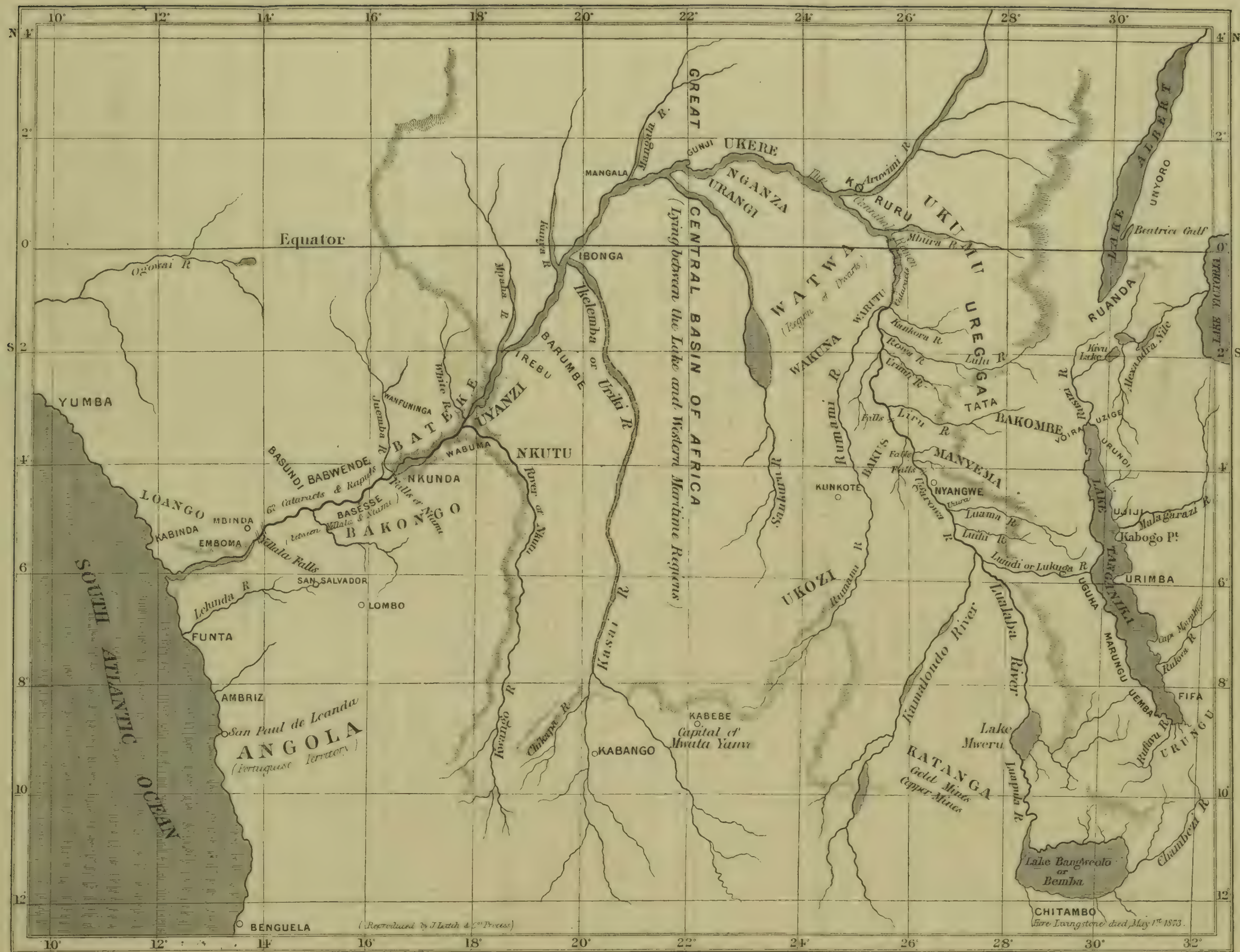
'Good-by!'

You see, they were Anglo-Saxons, or Anglo-Celts, to the last. A hearty shake of the hand, and "Good-by!" A couple of Italians, or Spaniards, or Frenchmen, parting under such circumstances, would have hugged and kissed one another by the hour together. But we are not a "demonstrative" race.

It was in November, 1875, that there was published in the *Daily Telegraph* a despatch from the Conductor of the New African Expedition—a letter which contained a recital of the momentous journey performed by Stanley across the uplands of Central Africa to the great reservoir of the Nile, the Victoria Nyanza. Dating his despatch on March 1 from "the village of Kagehyi, in the district of Uchambe, on the Victoria Nyanza," Stanley was enabled to record the successful accomplishment, on the 27th of the preceding February, of the second part of the programme laid before him as commander of the Anglo-American Expedition. On the day last mentioned the Great Lake first discovered by Captain Speke was sighted and reached by Stanley. It seemed to him an age since he had started from Mpwapwa of Usagara, so much novelty had he seen, so many experiences had he gained, so many sufferings had he undergone. He had abided by the promise made in his first letter that he would deviate as soon as it was practicable from the old route to Unyanyembe, and that, like his illustrious predecessor, the patriarch Livingstone, strike out a new route to unknown regions. The poet Gray, when he speaks of the adventurous spirit of the Eton schoolboys who "unknown regions dare desery," observes that "Still as they run they look behind;" that "they hear a voice in every wind," and that "they snatch a fearful joy." The joys of Stanley were perilous enough, but they were devoid of fear. The voices which he might hear in every wind were those of cannibals and wild beasts. There was no need for him to look behind, for, assuredly, there was nobody likely to pursue him from Zanzibar. His dangers were all ahead.

On quitting Mpwapwa he journeyed northward across the Desert of the Mgunda Mkali, or Region of the Forest, and so traversed Northern Ugogo. The Northern Chiefs did not differ materially from those of the South, and could not certainly be contrasted favourably with them. They fleeced the travellers of their chattels, and levied black mail from them whenever an

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



MAP SHOWING THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY MR. STANLEY.
COPIED FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



THE VILLAGE OF MANYEMA.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. M. STANLEY.

opportunity for the practice of such pleasant and profitable arts of savage life presented itself. From time to time, nevertheless, Stanley came across tribes more amicably disposed towards strangers; but, even in this happy conjunction, it was necessary to pay a heavier *bakshish* when passing through the lands of less friendly chiefs. Now broad and bleak plains were traversed where food was scarce, and could only be purchased by a liberal outlay of cotton cloth; now hilly districts were entered where provisions were abundant, the chiefs civil, and the people amiable. Peaceful times were followed by troublous ones. Tracts were crossed where there was nothing but desolation; war was rife, and the natives hostile and perfidious; and countries were entered upon lying at the mercy of the ferocious Wahumba to the North, and to the Wahebu to the South. Thus "good and evil fortune," says Stanley, "alternated during our travels through Ugogo." They were frequently exposed to furious tempests of wind and rain; and at some unusually adverse periods the Command seemed to be literally melting away. Some of Stanley's company died from fatigue or from famine; many were left behind sick; while others in turn deserted. Promises of reward, kindness, threats, punishments, were of no avail. It looked as though the Expedition was doomed; but the white men of the party, although only chosen from the ordinary class of Englishmen, did their work bravely—even "heroically," says Stanley.

"Though suffering from fever and dysentery, insulted by natives, marching under the heat and equinoctial rainstorms, they at all times proved themselves of noble, manly natures; stout-hearted, brave, and—better than all—true Christians. Unrepining they bore their hard fate and worse fare; resignedly they endured their arduous troubles, and cheerfully performed their allotted duties." Not always have we at home masters who can conscientiously be able to speak so well of their men as this remarkable Employer of Labour in Savage Africa has done.

The western boundary of Ugogo was reached on Dec. 21, 1874. After resting three days, the Expedition struck north, along an almost level plain, which, according to some, extended as far as the Nyanza. The natives, on being questioned, told the travellers that they were skirting the western extremity of Wahumba. Two days' march brought them to the confines of Usandawi, a land "famous for elephants;" but here the route planned out inclined north-west, and Ukimbu or Uyanzi, was entered at its north-eastern extremity. Guides had been hired at Ugogo to conduct the party as far as Iramba; but at Muhalala these guides absconded. Another contingent of guides was then secured at Muhalala; but after a day's march, still in a north-westerly direction, these rascals likewise decamped, and the Expedition was left on the verge of a wild wilderness wholly destitute of any guides at all. But victuals for two days had been prudently purchased by Stanley, so that this renewed abandonment did not disconcert him to any appreciable extent. The march was, therefore, continued; but on the second day the narrow and faintly-defined track became hopelessly entangled in a wilderness of elephant and rhinoceros trails. "The best men were dispatched in all directions to seek the vanished road; but they were all unsuccessful, and we had no resource left but the compass," says Stanley. The next day brought them into a dense jungle of acacia and euphorbia, through which the way had literally to be pushed "by scrambling and crawling through the underwood, which formed natural tunnels of interlacing shrubbery; cutting the convolvuli and creepers, thrusting aside the thorny bushes, and by various *détours* taking advantage of any slight opening which the jungle yielded. Spenser may have had an inkling of such toilsome travel when, in his matchless description of the Wandering Wood, he wrote:—

Led with delight (real consciousness of duty) they thus beguile the way
Until the blustering storm is overblown;
When, weening to return whence they did stray
They cannot find that path which once was shown;
But wander to and fro in walks unknown,

Furthest from end, then, when they nearest ween,
That makes them doubt their wits be not their own,
So many paths, so many turnings seen,
(the rhinoceros and elephant trails)—
That which of them to take in divers doubts they been.

"On the evening of the third day," says Stanley, "the first death in this dismal waste occurred."

The fourth day only fourteen miles were made, and the march was thrice more arduous than the preceding tramp had been. Not a drop of water was to be procured; and the feeble people of the company, staggering under their burdens, lagged behind the rear-guard many miles, thus causing much suffering to the rearguard, led by "two white men." It need scarcely be said who was the First White Man in the forefront of this battle. It could only be Stanley, with the flags of America and England in his wake.

As the last file advanced, they shouldered the loads of the stragglers; and some of the poor fellows were led to reach camp, where medicines and restoratives were administered to them. "But five," says Stanley with grim sadness, "strayed from the path which the passing Expedition had made, and were never seen again. Scouts sent out to explore the woods found one dead about a mile from our road. The others must have wandered on until they also fell down and died."

On the fifth day a small new village was reached, called Uverivori; but the population consisted only of four negroes, their wives and picaninnies; and these poor folks had not a grain of food to spare. Most of the people were too tired and hungry to move any further; so a halt was ordered, and Stanley sent an express of twenty of the strongest men to proceed to Suna, twenty-nine miles north-west from Uverivori, to purchase food. In the meanwhile he himself explored the woods in search of game. History has been at all times apt to repeat itself; and readers of Virgil will remember that some thousands of years since the pious Trojan, who, with his following, was about in as dire straits as Stanley and his companions were in 1875, took a course precisely similar to that adopted by the Commander of the Anglo-American Expedition. And it was in this same Africa, too—but on the Libyan shore—that the Son of Anchises, soothing his wearied attendants with fair words, and leaving them to snatch some brief repose, proceeded to "explore the woods in search of game."

On the plain

Three beamy stags command a lordly train
Of branching heads; the more ignoble throng
Attend their stately steps, and slowly graze along.
He stood; and while secure they feel below
He took the quiver and the trusty bow
Achates used to bear: the leaders first
He laid along, and then the vulgar pierced;
Nor ceased his arrows till the shady plain
Seven mighty bodies with their blood distain.

Stanley was not so lucky in his quest as the Trojan. He could light upon no game, although one of his men discovered a lion's den, and brought him two young lions, which he killed and skinned. Still, like the Trojan Chief, he had a *fidus Achates*—poor Edward Pocock. Returning foodless, he was so impressed by the despairing countenances of his followers that, says he, "I could have wept if I could have done so without exciting fear of our fate in their minds; but I resolved to do something to relieve the pressing needs of fierce hunger. To effect this a sheet-iron trunk was emptied of its contents, and, being filled with water, was placed on the fire. I then broke upon our medical stores, and took five pounds of Scotch oatmeal and three tins of Revalenta Arabica, with which I made gruel to feed two hundred and twenty men! Here was a "Medicine Man" with a vengeance! It must meanwhile have more than once occurred to the Commander that there was a very strong probability of the twenty strong men who had been sent to Suna to buy food never turning up again; and with almost sickened

anxiety he listened for the volley of musketry which was to announce their return and their success. After forty-eight hours' agonising suspense, the welcome sound of the guns was heard, and the messengers came back with a store of grain. The famished people eagerly devoured the "provand"; and so glowing were the reports given by the messengers of there being corn in Suna that Stanley's people all clamoured to be led that way. Nothing loth himself to emerge from the fatal jungle, Stanley acceded to their wishes; but two more poor fellows expired before the camp was broken up.

After pitching for the night at the base of a rocky eminence overlooking a broad plain, they made the next day along this plain, striking north, a march of twenty miles "under a fervid sun." Please to bear in mind that such a march, under such circumstances, was equal to a tramp of at least forty-five miles in cool, shady, turnpike-roaded England. Then the district of Suna in Urimi was reached. At this place were discovered a people "remarkable for their manly beauty, noble proportions, and utter nakedness." Happy people. Human misery began with clothes. Yet, their physical comeliness and statuesque proportions notwithstanding, Stanley thought the Sunians, or Sunites, to be "the most suspicious people" whom he had yet seen. "It required great tact and patience to induce them to part with food in exchange for our cloth and beads. They owned no chief, but respected the injunctions of their elders, with whom I treated for leave to pass through their land. The permission was grudgingly given, and food was reluctantly sold; but we bore all this silent hostility patiently, and I took good care that no overt act on the part of the Expedition should change their suspicion into hatred." I cannot help feeling that in his strictures on the suspicious people of Suna Stanley's philosophy was for once slightly at fault. What did this naked and guileless people, who "owned no chiefs, but respected the injunctions of their elders," want with beads or calico? Perhaps they had once seen black people swathed in cotton cloth and bedizened with beads, and who were Slaver Traders.

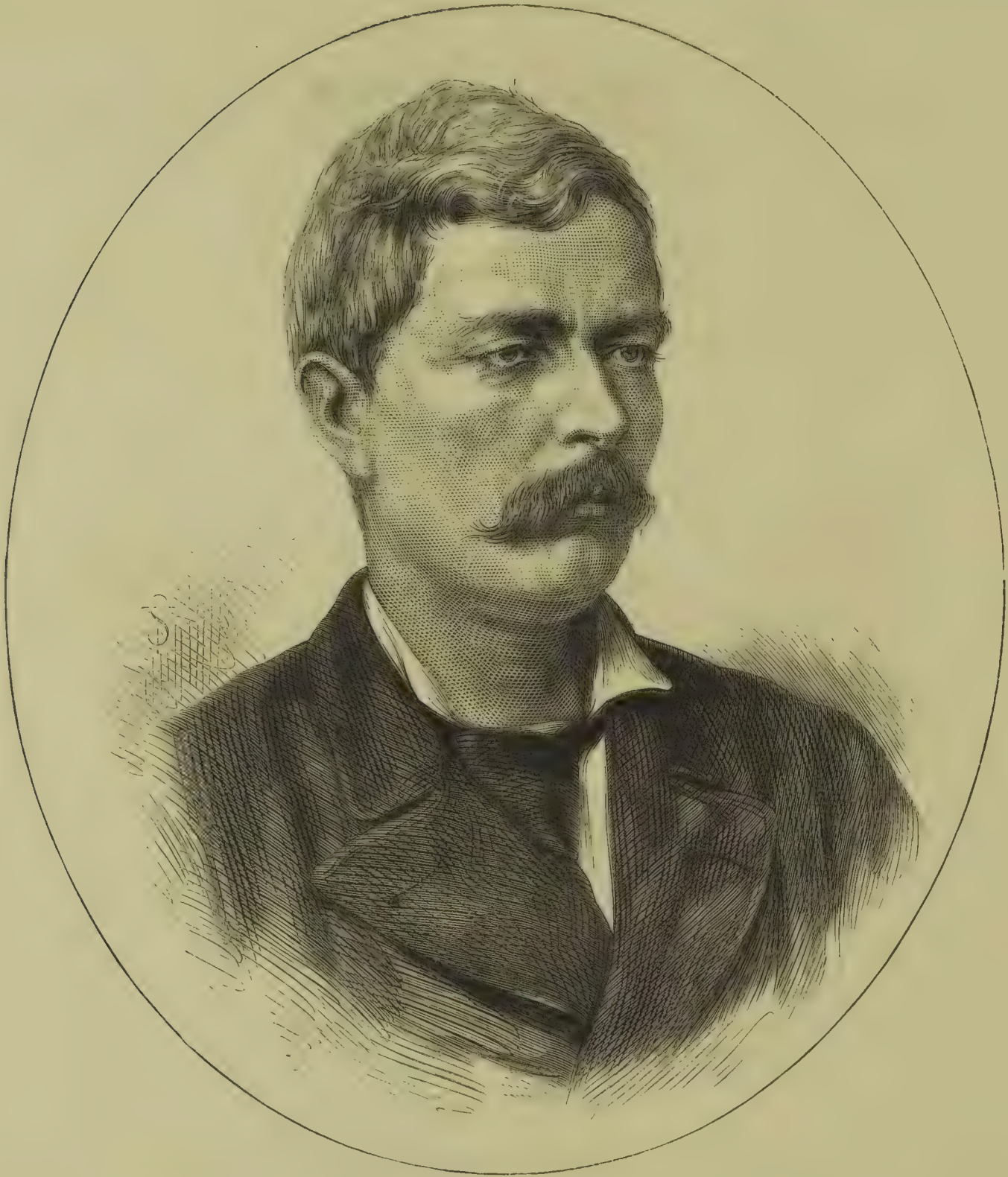
In this suspicious place Stanley's people were so exhausted with the fatigues that they had undergone that six more brave fellows died, and the sick-list numbered thirty. "Here also Edward Pocock fell seriously ill of typhoid fever." For his sake and that of the other sick, Stanley halted at Suna four days. There were, indeed, grave reasons why even a longer halt should be made; for Pocock grew worse daily; the numbers on the sick-list increased alarmingly; the treatment for dysentery, diarrhoea, chest complaints, and sore feet, taxed Stanley's medical knowledge to the utmost; but he says "prudence forbade a stay." The vanguard and the rearguard of the Expedition—the fighting men—were for the nonce pressed as *pagazi* or baggage-bearers. Pocock was put into a hammock; and the sick and ailing were urged to do their utmost to keep up with the Expedition in the hope of finding "more promising lands, where the natives were less suspicious, where food was abundant, and where cattle were numerous." So the march was resumed for the Promised Land.

A place called Chiwyu had been reached. The two rated pedometers recorded that the four-hundredth mile of the march from the sea had been accomplished, and that they were in the region of the watershed whence "the trickling streams and infant waters began to flow Nileward," when the young Englishman, Edward Pocock, died. "We buried him at night," says Stanley, "and a cross cut deep in a tree marks his last resting-place at Chiwyu." Travelling north, Stanley became more and more assured that he had entered upon the moisture-bedewed land "whence the extreme southern springs, rivulets, and streams discharge their waters into the Nile." From Chiwyu two days' tramp brought the Expedition through Urimi to Mangara, where Helf Halleck, the carrier of Kirk's letter-bag to Livingstone, and whom Stanley compelled to accompany him to Ujiji in 1871, was brutally murdered. He had straggled from the rear-guard,

and was attacked by the natives and hacked to pieces. This was the first overt act of hostility on the part of the Warimi.

So, leaving Pocock in his desert grave, the diminished company resumed their journey and entered Ituru, a district of Northern Urisni, camping at a village named Vinyata, which was situated in a broad and populous valley, containing, probably, some three thousand souls. There was discovered the river receiving all the waters flowing between Vinyata and Chiwyu. It is called the Leewumbu, and flows from the valley westward. The natives did not receive Stanley and his party with much cordiality; but, as he was only two days from Iramba, he did his best to conciliate them; and in this he partially succeeded, as they consented to barter eggs, milk, and chickens for cloth. There was a "magic doctor" in the valley, who, in the absence of a recognised king, seems to have enjoyed some portion of the homage usually paid to royalty. The "magic doctor" brought Stanley a fat ox on the second day of his arrival at Vinyata, which animal he was content to "swop" for double its value in cloth and beads. He begged, however, for the heart of the slaughtered beast, which he, presumably, required for a fetish, and this was given to him accordingly. Stanley had taken advantage of the sunshine to open and dry his merchandise, which had been soaked by the rains, and he noticed that the natives eyed the goods very greedily. On the morning of the third day the irrepressible "magic doctor" returned to ask for some more beads, "to make brotherhood with him," and these were given to him. He went away; but how perfidious are "magic doctors" all over the world! Half an hour after the doctor's departure the war-cry of the Waturu resounded through the Leewumbu valley. This bellicose howl was similar to that of the Wagogo, and phonetically it might be spelt "Hehu, A Hehu." As Stanley's people had heard the Wagogo sound such war-notes upon the slightest apparition of strangers, they imagined that the warriors of Ituru were summoned to contend against some marauders like the warlike Waramba or other malcontent neighbours; and, nothing disturbed by it, they peaceably pursued their various avocations. Some of the men were gone out to the neighbouring pool to draw water; others had wandered off to cut wood; others, again, were about starting to purchase food, when suddenly they saw the outskirts of the camp darkened by about a hundred natives in full war costume. "Feathers of the bustard, the eagle, and the kite waved above some of their heads; the mane of the zebra and of the giraffe encircled other swarthy brows; in their left hand they held bows and arrows, while in their right they bore spears." Remembering the pacific bearing of Livingstone when he and Stanley were menaced by a cannibal horde, the Commander gave orders that no man should leave camp until it could be ascertained what this hostile proceeding meant, and that none should by any demonstration provoke the natives. While they waited to see what the Waturu intended to do, their numbers increased. Fifty or sixty yards around was open ground, so that the expedition had the advantage of a clear space to prevent the advance of the enemy unseen; while a slight screen of brushwood served to conceal the number of Stanley's force from the savages. One of the Explorer's men was dispatched as a herald to parley with the foe, and was informed by the chief of the savages that milk and butter had been stolen by some of Stanley's people, and that compensation in cotton cloth must be made. They demanded six yards of sheeting; and this, although greatly in excess of the value of the articles which it was alleged had been pilfered, was given to them. Then the savages said that they were satisfied, and withdrew. It was the old story. They came back again in force. One of Stanley's party, a youth named Suleiman, who had been out gathering fuel, was set upon by savages lying in ambush, and speared and clubbed to death; and subsequently the main body of the Waturu advanced, amidst a shower of arrows, upon the camp of the Expedition. Stanley sent out skirmishers to fire on the enemy, and with marvellous

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



MR. H. M. STANLEY IN 1878.



ENTRANCE TO THE LUKUGA OUTLET OF LAKE TANGANIKA.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. CAMERON.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



MR. H. M. STANLEY IN 1872.



MALUMBI HILL, LAKE TANGANIKA.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. CAMERON.

celerity he proceeded to fortify his camp with palisades of brush-wood; building up the sections of his boat, the *Lady Alice*, in the centre of the improvised fortification as a citadel or block-house, to which retreat could be made if things came to the worst. Then, as a measure of policy, he ordered his buglers to sound the retreat; and his skirmishers, coming in, reported that he had killed fifteen of the savages and wounded many more. They spent the remainder of the day and night without further trouble; but the next morning at nine o'clock the savages, more numerous than ever, bore down again upon the camp. There was no help for it but that Stanley should fight another battle. He assumed the offensive, sending out four detachments under experienced leaders, with orders to seize all cattle and burn every village as soon as taken. One of the detachments, headed by a man called Fayalla Christie, became too excited, lost its head, and, having been drawn into a position of isolation, was set upon by the negroes and massacred—one man only escaping: a swift-footed messenger whom Stanley had sent with the detachment to bring him news if aught went wrong. The swift-footed scout came back to tell him that the detachment had all been slaughtered. One thinks of the Messenger in the Book of Job, "And the Sabeans fell upon them and took them away; yea, they have slain thy servants with the edge of the sword, and I only am escaped to tell thee." The other detachments had better fortune, and at last completely routed the enemy. At night the victorious warriors of Stanley returned to camp, having burnt many villages, and bringing with them many cattle and an abundance of grain. When the muster-roll was called, Stanley found that he had lost twenty-one men killed. Thirty-five deaths among the enemy were reported. It must be owned that it is not pleasant to read these stories of savages shot with Snider rifles, villages burned, and oxen and cows "looted." It must, at the same time, be borne in mind that Stanley was not by any means the aggressor in this quarrel; that he had spoken the savages fair and traded with them honestly; and that he had submitted with a good grace to be cheated by the "magic doctor," whose diabolical incantations with the heart of the slaughtered ox were possibly the *teterrima causa* of the strife.

The battle was renewed the next day, and by this time the savages seemed to have been completely cowed; so, with booty sufficient to feed his men for six days, Stanley resumed his march to the north, and when he came to review the losses which he had sustained he found them to be, indeed, terrible. "We were still," he writes, "a formidable force, strong in numbers, guns, and property, though, for an expedition destined to explore so many thousand miles of new countries, we had suffered severely. I had started from the coast with over 300 men; but when I reviewed the expedition at Mgongo Tembo, in Iramba, which we reached three days after departing from the scene of our conflict, I found I had but 194 men left. In less than three months I had already lost by dysentery, famine, heart disease, desertion, and war, over 120 men natives of Africa, and one European."

So they entered the land of Iramba, the inhabitants of which are apparently very nervous folks, for immediately they catch sight of strangers they are accustomed to cry, "Mirambo and his robbers are coming"—the Mirambo in question being a renowned conqueror and freebooter infinitely dreaded in the district. No "medicines," fetishes, or magic arts could subdue him; "and he seems," says Stanley, "to make war upon all mankind in this portion of the interior of Africa, and to be possessed of ubiquitous attributes." When Stanley approached the Victoria Nyanza the terrible Mirambo was actually within a day's march of Stanley, and fighting with the people of Usanda and Masari; and a score of times the Explorer was within an ace of being plunged into warfare with the natives through their mistaking the Expedition for Mirambo and his men.

With various fortunes the company journeyed between Mgongo

Tembo, in Iramba, and the Nyanza, traversing the whole length of Usukuma, through the districts of Montiti, Usiha, Mondo, Sengerama, and Marys, and passing through Usmaow. The lake was reached after a march of seven hundred and twenty miles.

"Now," did Stanley write home on March 1, 1875, "after our long journey, the expedition is halted a hundred yards from the lake, and as I look upon its dancing waters I long to launch the *Lady Alice*, and venture out to explore its mysteries. Though on its shore, I am still as ignorant of its configuration and extent as any man in England or America. I have questioned the natives of Uchambi closely upon the subject at issue, but no one can satisfy me—though they speak positively—whether the lake is one piece of water or more. I hear a multitude of strange names, but whether they are of countries or lakes it is impossible to divine, for the people's knowledge of geography is naturally very superficial."

On Oct. 18, 1875, the *Daily Telegraph* published another Letter from the Explorer, written from Kagehyi, and bearing the date of May 15. In the despatch was also inclosed a map, so that the European public might be able to understand the bearings of the countries which he had mentioned in his last communication. In this communication he states that between the district of Uchambi in Usukuma and the Shimeeyu river, the principal affluent of the Nyanza, lie the pretty villages of Sima and Magu, governed by independent chiefs. On the eastern side of the Shimeeyu is Maganza, a hilly and rugged region, sparsely peopled, and the resort of elephant hunters. Beyond, the coast is formed by Manasu, a land also abounding in elephants. This extends as far as Speke's Gulf, where the hilly coast suddenly sinks down into a flat marshy country. This country is called Wiregedi, and is peopled by a morose and sullen race. Opposite to the hilly ranges of Manasu and Maganza are the naked mountains and plains of Shahohi, Uramba, and Ururi, the valleys between being as bare of vegetation as the Isthmus of Suez. The coast only is bordered by a line of bush and cane. The gulf proceeding west from Ururi is shored by the great Island of Ukarewe, "a country rich with verdure and plenty, and rich in ivory and in herds of cattle." "The Wakereweh," says Stanley, "are an enterprising and commercial people, and their King, Lukongeh, is a most amiable man." Their canoes are seen washing the shores of Ugeyeha, Usongora, and Uzuiza. Having caused his little vessel the *Lady Alice* to be screwed together, Stanley had made, it will be seen, a most exhaustive exploration of the Victoria Nyanza.

Here is a strikingly picturesque episode in one of the coasting trips of the *Lady Alice*:—

"At noon I found myself under the Equator, and four miles north I came to discoloured water and a slight current flowing south of west. Seeing a small bay of sufficient breadth to make a great river, and no land at its eastern extremity, I made sure I had discovered a river which would rival the Shimeeyu; but within an hour land all round revealed the limit and extent of the Bay of Nikidimo. We anchored close to a village, and began to court the attention of some wild-looking fishermen; but the nude barbarians merely stared at us from under penthouses of hair, and hastily stole away to tell their wives and relatives of how suddenly an apparition in the shape of a boat with white wings had come before them, bearing strange men with red caps on their heads, except one—a pale-skinned man, clad in white, whose face was as red as blood—and he, jabbering something unintelligible, so frightened them that they ran away. This will become a pleasant tradition, one added to the many marvels now told in Ugeyeha, which, with the art of embellishment inherent in the tongue of the wondering, awe-struck savage, may grow in time to be the most wonderful of all wonders."

And he adds:—"Perceiving that our proffered courtesies were thus rudely rejected, we stole out of the snug bay, and passed round to another much larger and more important. At its

extremity a river issued into the bight, which, by long and patient talk with the timid natives, we ascertained to be the Ugoweh. In this the hippos were as bold as the human savages were timid, and to a couple of the amphibious monsters we had to induce the Lady Alice to show lighter heels in retreat than even the savages of the Nakidimo had shown to us. These hippopotami would afford rare sport in a boat specially built for killing them; then they might splinter her sides with their tusks, and bellow and kick to their utmost; but the Lady Alice, if I can help it, with her delicate skin of cedar and ribs of slender hickory, shall never come in close contact with the iron-hard ivory of the rude hippopotamus; for she would be splintered into matches and crushed up like an egg before one could say a word, and then the hungry crocodiles would leisurely digest us. The explorer's task, to my mind, is a far nobler one than hunting sea-horses; and our gallant cedar boat has many a thousand miles to travel yet before she has performed her task. The still unknown expanse of the Victoria Nyanza, northward and westward, and again south-westward, still invited us and her to view its delights and wonders of Nature. The stormy Lake Albert, and the stormier Tanganyika, though yet distant, woo us to ride on their waves; and far Bangweolo, Moero, and Kamolondo, with the Lincoln Lakes, promise us fair prospects and as rich rewards, if we can only bide the buffets of the tempests, the fevers of the swamp and forest, and the brunt of savage hostility and ignorance till then.

The behaviour of the natives fluctuated between the friendly and the ferocious—the last, unfortunately, predominating. “We flew away,” writes Stanley, “with a bellying sail along the coast of Mahata, where we saw such a dense population and clusters of large villages as we had not beheld elsewhere. We thought we would make one more effort to learn of the natives the names of some of these villages, and for that purpose steered for a cove on the western shore of Mahata. We anchored within fifty yards of the shore, and so paid out our cable that but a few feet of deep water separated us from the beach. Some half a dozen men, wearing small land shells above their elbows and a circle of them round their heads, came to the brink. With these we opened a friendly conversation, during which they disclosed the name of the country as ‘Mahata’ or ‘Maheta,’ in Ugeyeya; more they would not communicate until we should land. We prepared to do this, but the numbers on the shore increased so fast that we were compelled to pull off again until they should moderate their excitement and make room. They seemed to think we were about to pull off altogether, for suddenly appeared out of the bush on each side of the spot where we had intended to land such a host of spears that we hoisted our sail, and left them to try their treachery on some other boat or canoe more imprudent than ours. The discomfited people were seen to consult together on a small ridge behind the bush lining the lake, and no doubt they thought we were about to pass close to a small point at the north end of the cove, for they shouted gleefully at the prospect of a prize; but, lowering the sail, we pulled to windward, far out of the reach of bow or sling, and at dusk made for a small island, to which we moored our boat and there camped in security.

“Next day we continued on our course, coasted along Nduru and Wangano, and sailed into the bay which forms the north-eastern extremity of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Manyara, on the eastern side of the bay, is a land of bold hills and ridges, while the very north-eastern end, through which issues the Yagama river into the Nyanza, is flat. The opposite coast to Manyara is that of Muwanda and the promontory of Chaga, while the great slug-like island of Usuguru, standing from west to east across the mouth of the bay, shuts the bay almost entirely in. At Muwanda we again trusted our fortunes with the natives, and were this time not deceived, so that we were enabled to lay in quite a stock of vegetables and provisions at a cheap rate. They gave us all the information we desired. Baringo, they said, is the name applied by the people of Ugana to Nduru, a district of Ugeyeya, and the

bay on which our boat rode, the extreme end of the lake; nor did they know nor had they heard of any lake, large or small, other than the Nyanza. I have described the coast from Muwanda to Uganda, and my visit to Mtesa, together with my happy encounter with Colonel Linant de Bellefonds, of Gordon's staff, at some length, so need not go over the same ground.”

The Explorer had made arrangements, with the King of Uganda by which his sable majesty agreed to lend Stanley thirty canoes and a contingent of five hundred men to convey the Expedition from Usukama to the Katonga river. With this promise and ten canoes as earnest, he started from Murchison Bay on April 17. The canoes kept company as far as the Katonga; but here the chief captain of the Uganda men said that he should have to cross over to Sasse, distant twelve miles from the mainland, and the largest island in the Nyanze, to procure the remaining twenty canoes promised by Mtesa, King of Uganda. The Chief Captain gave Stanley two canoes to accompany him, promising that ere many days were over he should be overtaken by the entire flotilla. Stanley was fain to agree to this, being impatient to continue his survey of the lake, and to reach Usukama, having been so long absent from the main body of the Expedition.

Concurrently with the arrival of the forementioned despatch in England came the subjoined and most affecting letter written by Stanley to the father of Edward Pocock. He wrote also in a similar strain to the mother of Francis Barton:—

“KAGEHYI, ON THE VICTORIA NIYANZA,
“March 4, 1875.

“To Mr. Henry Pocock.

“Dear Sir,—A most unpleasant, because sad, task devolves upon me, for I have the misfortune to have to report to you the death of your son Edward, of typhoid fever. His service with me was brief, but it was long enough for me to know the greatness of your loss, for I believe that few fathers can boast of better sons than yours. Both Frank and Ted have proved themselves sterling men, noble and brave hearts, and faithful servants. Ted had endeared himself to the members of this Expedition by his amiable nature, his cheerfulness, and by various qualifications which brought him into high favour with the native soldiers of this force. Before daybreak we were accustomed to hear the cheery notes of his bugle, which woke us to a fresh day's labours; at night, around the camp-fires, we were charmed with his sweet, simple songs, of which he had an inexhaustible *répertoire*. When tired also with marching, it was his task to announce to the fatigued people the arrival of the vanguard at camp, so that he had become quite a treasure to us all; and I must say that I have never known men who could bear what your sons have borne on this Expedition so patiently and uncomplainingly. I never heard one grumble either from Frank or Ted—never heard them utter an illiberal remark, or express any wish that the Expedition had never set foot in Africa, as many men would have done in their situation; so you may well imagine that, if the loss of one of your sons causes grief to your paternal heart, it has been no less a grief to us, as we were all, as it were, one family, surrounded as we are by so much that is dark and forbidding.

“On arriving at Suna, in Ururi, Ted came to me, after a very long march, complaining of pain in his limbs and loins. I did not think it was serious at all, nor anything uncommon after walking twenty miles, but told him to go and lie down, that he would be better on the morrow, as it was very probably fatigue. The next morning I visited him, and he again complained of pains in the knees and back, which I ascribed to rheumatism, and treated him accordingly. The third day he complained of pain in the chest, difficulty of breathing, and sleeplessness, by which I perceived that he was suffering from some other malady than rheumatism, but what it could be I could not divine. He was a little feverish, so I gave him a mustard plaster and some aperient medicine. Towards night he began to wander in his

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



W.H. Overend

The big canoe was close on us. Two or three spears hurtled through; others were on the launch, while her savage mates were close by, advancing at an irresistible speed. The word was given to fire, every man for himself. Within five minutes the canoes and their warrior crews retired up stream, pursued by our now excited people."—H. M. STANLEY.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF ARUWIMI RIVER.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. M. STANLEY.

head, and on examining his tongue I found it almost black, and coated with dark grey fur. From these symptoms I thought that he had a severe attack of remittent fever, from which I had suffered in Ujiji in 1871, and therefore I watched for an opportunity to administer quinine—that is, when the fever should abate a little. But on the fourth day, the patient still wandering in his mind, I suggested to Frank that he should sponge him with cold water, and change his clothing, during which operation I noticed that the chest of the patient was covered with spots like pimples, or smallpox pustules, which perplexed me greatly. He could not have caught the smallpox, and what the disease was I could not imagine; but turning to my medical books, I saw that your son was suffering from typhoid, the description of which was too clear to be longer mistaken, and both Frank and I thenceforth devoted ourselves to him. He was nourished with arrowroot and brandy, and everything that was in our power to do was done; but it was very evident that the case was serious, though I hoped that his constitution would brave it out.

“On the fifth day we were compelled to resume our journey, after a rest of four days. Ted was put in a hammock, and carried on the shoulders of four men. At ten o'clock on Jan. 17 we halted at Chiwyu, and the minute that he was laid down in the camp he breathed his last. Our brave companion was dead. We buried him that night under a tree, on which his brother Frank had cut a deep cross, and read the beautiful service of the Church of England over him as we laid the poor worn-out body in its final resting-place. Peace be to his ashes! Poor Ted deserved a better fate than dying in Africa, but it was impossible that he could have died easier. I wish that my end may be as peaceful and painless as his. He was saved from the stormy scenes we went through shortly after in our war with the Waturu; and who knows how much else he has been saved from? But I know that he would have rejoiced to be with us at this hour of our triumph, gazing on the laughing waters of the vast Fountain of Old Nile. None of us would have been more elated at the prospect before us than he, for he was a true sailor, and loved the sight of water. Yet again I say, Peace be to his ashes! Be consoled, for Frank still lives, and, from present appearance, is likely to come home to you with honour and glory such as he and you may well be proud of.—Believe me, dear Sir, with true sincerity, your well-wisher,

“HENRY M. STANLEY.”

He describes the Katonga as not being a large river, having but one mouth.

“The Amionzi river,” he continues, “empties itself into the Nyanza, about eight miles W.S.W. of the Katonga. Ugunga stretches to the Kagerah, situated in S. lat. 0 deg. 40 min. On the south side of the river begins Usongora, extending to S. lat. 1 deg. South of 1 deg. is Kamiru, extending to S. lat. 1 deg. 15 min. Thence is Uwyia, with a country folk similar in enterprise to Ukerewe's people. Beyond Uwyia is Uzinja, or Uzinza, called by the Wanyamwezi, Mweri. Uzinja continues as far south as to Jordan's Nullah, and east of it is Usukama again, while one day's sail from Jordan's Nullah we pass Muanza, which Speke reached in 1858, and this brings us,” he concludes, “home to Kagehyi, and to our camp, where we are greeted joyfully by such as live, having, however, to mourn the poor fellows who, in our absence, have been hurried by disease to untimely graves.”

“Home is home, be it ever so humble.” Fancy being “at home” at Kagehyi! He had been fifty-eight days absent from camp, during which he had surveyed in his brave little hickory boat over one thousand miles of the shore of the Victoria Nyanza. On his return to Kagehyi he found waiting for him the sorrowful tidings of the death of one of his two remaining white companions, Frederick Barker, who had died of congestion of the lungs on April 23. “Thus,” writes Stanley, “two out of the four white men are dead. Death cries, Who next? and, perhaps, our several friends will sadly and kindly ask, Who next? No matter who

it is. We could not better ourselves by attempting to fly from this fatal land; for between us and the sea are seven hundred miles of as sickly a country as any in Africa. The prospect is fairer in front, though there are in that direction some three thousand miles more to tramp. We have, however, new and wonderful unknown tracts before us, whose marvels and mysteries shall be a medicine which will make us laugh at fever and death.”

Another most interesting communication, although antedated April 15, from Stanley was published on Nov. 15, 1875. This was written from Ulagala, the capital of Mtesa, King of Uganda, a personage of whom the reader has already heard more than once, but with whom he will now make a closer personal acquaintance. These supplementary despatches turned out to be the letters so fortunately recovered after the death of Count Lananti de Bellefonds, a French officer in the service of the Khedive of Egypt. They had been intrusted to the Count by Stanley. Herein the Explorer states that he has solved the great problem, Is the Victoria Nyanza one lake, or does it consist of a group of lakes, such as Livingstone reported. The discoveries of Stanley lead to the conclusion that the Victoria Nyanza is One Great Lake or Inland Sea.

“I have explored, by means of the Lady Alice, nearly the whole of the southern, eastern, and north-eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza; have penetrated into every bay, inlet, and creek that indent its shores, and have taken thirty-seven observations, so that I feel competent to decide upon the question at issue, without bias or prejudice to any hypothesis. I have a mass of notes relating to the countries visited, and ample means of making a proper chart at my camp at Usukuma, but I have with me at present neither paper, parallel rules, or any instrument whatever to lay down the positions I have taken. I only brought hither an artificial horizon, sextant chronometer, two aneroids, boiling-point apparatus, sounding line, a few guns, ammunition, and some provision, as I wished to keep the boat as light as possible, that she might work easily in the storms of the Nyanza. But when I reach camp I propose to draw a correct chart of the Nyanza, and to write such notes upon the several countries I have visited as will repay perusal and study.”

But now behold the Explorer in the presence of the mighty monarch of Uganda.

“Arriving at Beyal, we were welcomed by a fleet of canoes sent by Mtesa to conduct us to ‘Murchison Creek,’ and on April 4 I landed amid a concourse of two thousand people, who saluted me with a deafening volley of musketry and waving of flags. Katakiri, the chief Mukungu, or officer, in Uganda, then conducted me to comfortable quarters, to which shortly afterwards were brought sixteen goats, ten oxen, an immense quantity of bananas, plantains, sweet potatoes, besides eggs, chickens, milk, rice, ghee, and butter. After such a Royal and bountiful gift I felt more curiosity than ever to see the generous monarch; and in the afternoon Mtesa, having prepared beforehand for my reception, sent to say that he was ready to welcome me. Issuing out of my quarters, I found myself in a broad street, eighty feet wide and half a mile long, which was lined by his personal guards and attendants, his captains and their respective retinues, to the number of about three thousand. At the extreme end of this street and fronting it was the King's audience house, in whose shadow I saw dimly the figure of the King sitting in a chair. As I advanced towards him the soldiers continued to fire their guns. The drums, sixteen in number, beat out a fearful tempest of sound, and the flags waved, until I became conscious that all this display was far beyond my merits, and consequently felt greatly embarrassed by so flattering a reception. Arrived before the audience house, the King rose—a tall and slender figure, dressed in Arab costume—approached me a few paces, held out his hand mutely, while the drums continued their terrible noise, and we stood silently gazing at each other during a few minutes, I indeed more embarrassed than ever. But, soon relieved from the

oppressive noise of the huge drums and the hospitable violence of the many screaming discordant fifes, I was invited to sit, Mtesa first showing the example, followed by his great captains, about one hundred in number.

"More at ease, I now surveyed the figure and features of this powerful monarch. Mtesa is about thirty-four years old, and tall and slender in build, as I have already stated, but with broad shoulders. His face is very agreeable and pleasant, and indicates intelligence and mildness. His eyes are large, his nose and mouth are a great improvement upon those of the common type of negro, and approach to the same features in the Muscat Arab when slightly tainted with negro blood. His teeth are splendid, and gleaming white."

As soon as Mtesa began to speak Stanley was captivated by his manner, for there was much of the polish of a true gentleman about it—it was at once amiable, graceful, and friendly. It tended to assure the traveller that in this potentate he had found a friend, a generous King, and an intelligent ruler. "He is not," writes Stanley, "personally inferior to Seyd Burghash, the Arab Sultan of Zanzibar, and indeed appears to me quite like a coloured gentleman who has visited European Courts, and caught a certain refinement and ease of manner with a large amount of information."

Grander doings have to be recorded:—

"The third day," writes Stanley, "the troops of Mtesa were exercised at target-practice, and on the fourth we all marched for the Grand Capital, the Kibuga of Uganda, Ulagalla or Uragara. Mtesa is a great King. He is a monarch who would delight the soul of any intelligent European, as he would see in his black Majesty the Hope of Central Africa. He is King of Karagwe, Uganda, Unyoro, Usoga, and Usui. Each day I found something which increased my esteem and respect for him. He is fond of imitating Europeans and what he has heard of their great personages, which trait, with a little tuition, would prove of immense benefit to his country. He has prepared broad highways in the neighbourhood of his capital for the good time that is coming when some charitable European will send him any kind of a wheeled vehicle. As we approached the capital the main road from Usavara increased in width from 20 feet to 150 feet. When we arrived at this magnificent breadth we viewed the capital crowning an eminence commanding a most extensive view of a picturesque and rich country, all teeming with gardens of plantations and bananas, and beautiful pasture land. Of course, huts, however large, lend but little attraction to a scene; but a tall flagstaff and an immense flag proved a decided feature in the landscape. Arrived at the capital, I found that the vast collection of buildings crowning the eminence were the Royal quarters, round which ran five several palisades and circular courts, between which and the city was a circular road, ranging from 100 to 200 feet in width; and from this radiated six or seven imposing avenues, lined with gardens and huts.

"The next day after arrival I was introduced to the Royal Palace in great state. None of the primitive scenes visible in Speke's book was now visible there. The guards, clothed in white cotton dressss, were by no means comical as then. The chiefs were very respectable-looking people, dressed richly in the Arab costume. The palace was a huge and lofty structure, well built of grass and cane, while tall trunks of trees upheld the roof, which was covered with cloth sheeting inside.

"On the fourth day after my arrival news came that another white man was approaching the capital from the direction of Unyoro, and on the fifth day I had the extreme pleasure of greeting Colonel Linant de Bellefonds, of the Egyptian service, who had been dispatched by Colonel Gordon to Mtesa to make a treaty of commerce between him and the Egyptian Government. The rencontre, though not so exciting as my former meeting with the venerable David Livingstone, at Ujiji, in November, 1871,

still may be said to be singular and fortunate for all concerned. In Colonel de Bellefonds I met a gentleman extremely well-informed, energetic, and a great traveller. His knowledge of the countries between Uganda and Khartoum was most minute and accurate, from which I conclude that but little of the geography of central Africa between the cataracts of the Nile and Uganda is now unknown."

It is Mr. Stanley's deliberate opinion that of all the regions of Central Africa the kingdom of Uganda is the one most favourable to the development of missionary enterprise. "I speak," thus he writes, "to the Universities Mission at Zanzibar and to the Free Methodists at Mombasa, to the leading philanthropists, and the pious people of England. Here, gentlemen, is your opportunity—embrace it! The people on the shores of the Nyanza call upon you. Obey your own generous instincts, and listen to them; and I assure you that in one year you will have more converts to Christianity than all other missionaries united can number. The population of Mtesa's kingdom is very dense. I estimate the number of his subjects at 2,000,000. You need not fear to spend money upon such a mission, as Mtesa is sole ruler, and will repay its cost tenfold with ivory, coffee, otter-skins of a very fine quality, or even in cattle, for the wealth of this country in all these products is immense. The road here is by the Nile, or viâ Zanzibar, Ugogo, and Unyanyembe. The former route, so long as Colonel Gordon governs the countries of the Upper Nile, seems the most feasible.

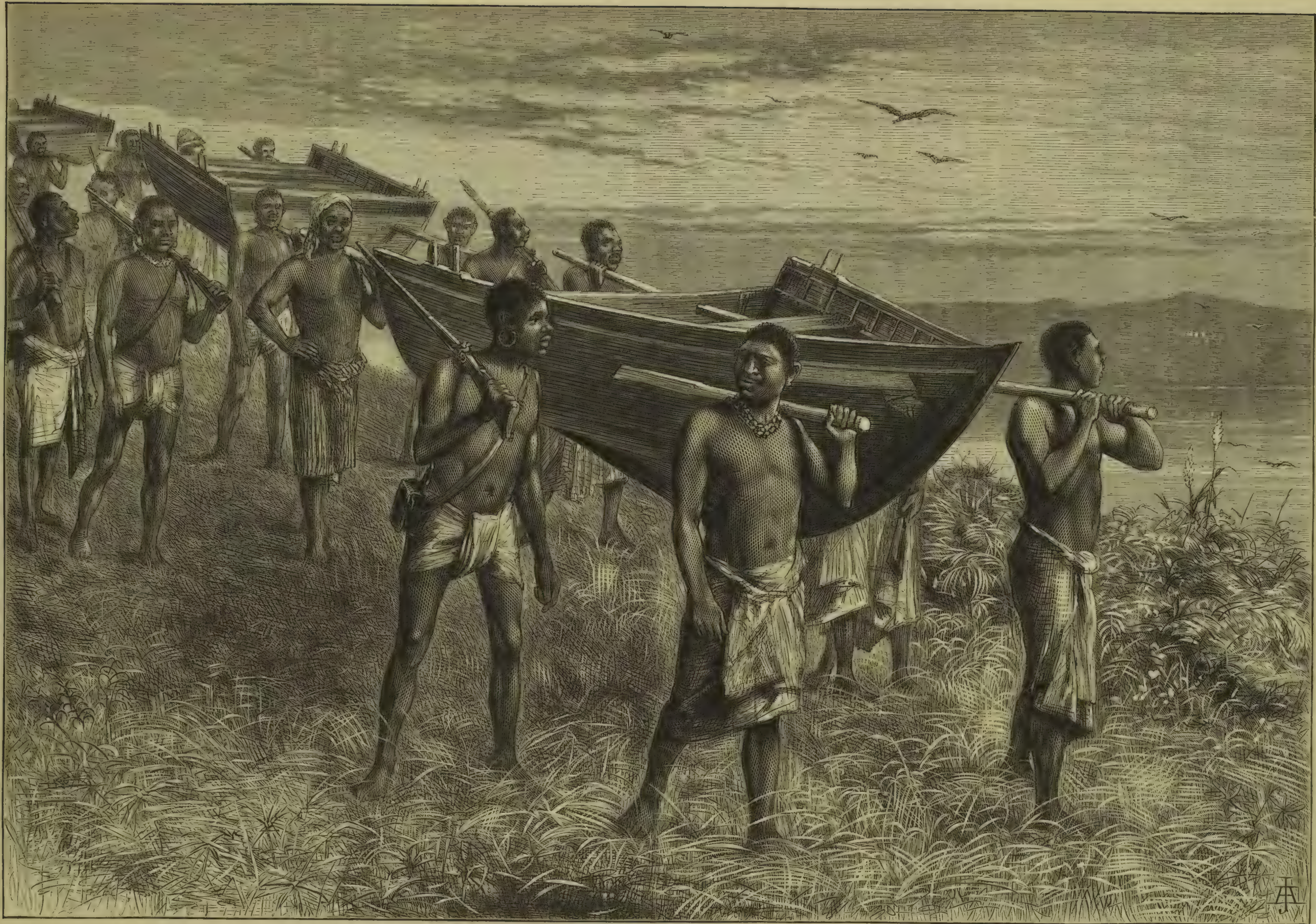
"With all deference, I would suggest that the mission should bring to Mtesa as presents three or four suits of military clothes, decorated freely with gold embroidery; together with half a dozen French *kepis*, a sabre, a brace of pistols and suitable ammunition; a good fowling-piece and rifle of good quality, for the King is not a barbarian; a cheap dinner-service of Britannia ware, an iron bedstead and counterpanes, a few pieces of cotton print, boots, &c. For trade, it should also bring fine blue, black, and grey woollen cloths, a quantity of military buttons, gold braid and cord, silk cord of different colours, as well as binding; linen and sheeting for shirts, fine red blankets and a quantity of red cloth, with a few chairs and tables. The profit arising from the sale of these things would be enormous.

"For the mission's use it should bring with it a supply of hammers, saws, augers, chisels, axes, hatchets, adzes, carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, since the Waganda are apt pupils; iron drills and powder for blasting purposes, trowels, a couple of good-sized anvils, a forge and bellows, an assortment of nails and tacks, a plough, spades, shovels, pickaxes, and a couple of light buggies as specimens, with such other small things as their own common-sense would suggest to the men whom I invite. Most desirable would be an assortment of garden seed and grain; also white-lead, linseed-oil, brushes, a few volumes of illustrated journals, gaudy prints, a magic lantern, rockets, and a photographic apparatus. The total cost of the whole equipment need not exceed five thousand pounds sterling."

On Aug. 7, 1876, the *Telegraph* was enabled to publish a deeply interesting, but again antedated, communication from Stanley, written on July 29, 1875, from Mahyiga Island, three miles from Bambireh Island, Lake Victoria Nyanza. This despatch comprises a full account of desperate struggles between Stanley and a horde of cruel and treacherous savages, which ended in their defeat and the escape, "by the skin of their teeth," of the Explorer and his men.

"In the afternoon we sighted our Grand Admiral Magassa, with a large fleet of canoes, paddling slowly to a neighbouring island, where he camped for the night. Desirous of quickening his movements, I sailed from Musira for Alice Island, distant thirty-five miles. The two chiefs of our escorting canoes accompanied us a mile or two, and then, alarmed by the aspect of the weather, turned back, shouting to us at the same time that as soon as the wind moderated they would follow us. It was near mid-

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



MR. H. M. STANLEY'S BOAT.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



EDWARD POOCK.



FRANK POOCK.



MR. H. M. STANLEY'S BOAT.

night when we arrived at Alice Island, and, by steering for a light on shore, we fortunately found a snug, well-sheltered cove. The light we discovered was that of a fire made by some Bambireh fishermen curing fish. Our men were so hungry that they proposed to seize this food, to the great alarm and terror of its owners. I restrained my people, and quieted the fears of the fishermen by paying a double price for a quantity of fish sufficient for a day's provisions for the boat's crew."

Further on he writes:—

"At daybreak we hurried away from our dangerous anchorage before a steady strong breeze from the north-east, and within three hours drew near the comfortable little cove near the village of Kajuri, at the south-eastern extremity of Bambireh Island. As we looked on the plenty which green slopes, garnished with large groves of plantains and dotted with herds of fat cattle, promised, we anticipated an abundance of good food, ripe bananas, a fat goat, a large supply of milk, and other things good for famishing men. But we were disappointed to hear the large number of people on the plateau above the village shouting their war-cry. Still, we pressed nearer the beach; hunger gave us much confidence, and a rich tribute, we were sure, would pacify the most belligerent chief. Perceiving that we persisted in approaching their shore, the people rushed down the slope of the plateau towards us. Prudence whispered to me to at least get ready our guns, which I accordingly did, and then rowed slowly towards the beach, certain that, if hostilities began, indications of such would appear in time to enable us to withdraw.

"We halted at the distance of twenty yards from land, and I observed that the wild behaviour of the natives changed, as they approached nearer, to affability. We exchanged the usual friendly greetings, and were invited to come ashore in such tones as dissipated the least suspicion from our minds. No sooner, however, had the keel of the boat grounded than the natives rushed on us in a body, seized it, and dragged it up high and dry, with all on board. The reader may imagine the number of natives required to perform this feat when I state that the boat, baggage, and crew, weighed nearly 4000 lbs. Twice I raised my revolvers to kill and be killed; but the crew restrained me, saying it was premature to fight, as these people were friends, and all would be right. Accordingly I sat down in the stern sheets, and waited patiently for the decisive moment. The savages fast increased in numbers, and the hubbub grew greater. Angry language and violent action we received without comment or word on our part. Spears were held in their hands as if on the launch, arrows were drawn to the head and pointed at each of us with frenzied looks and eyes almost bursting out of their sockets. The apparently peaceful people seemed to be now personified furies. Throughout all the scenes of civilised and wild life which I have witnessed, I never saw mad rage or cruel fury painted so truly before on human features. It led them to the verge of absurdity even. They struck the ground and the boat, stamped, foamed at the mouth, gnashed their teeth, slashed the air with their spears, but they shed no blood. The chief Shekka prevented this, reserving that pleasure, I presume, for a more opportune time, when a new excitement would be required.

"At three p.m. the natives began to assemble on the ridge of a low hill about one hundred yards from the boat; and presently drums were heard beating the call to war, until within half an hour about 500 warriors had gathered round Shekka, who was sitting down addressing his people. When he had done, about fifty rushed down, took our drum, and kindly told us to get our guns ready for fight, as they were coming presently to cut our throats. As soon as I saw the savages had arrived in the presence of Shekka with our drum, I shouted to my men to push the boat into the water. With one desperate effort my crew of eleven hands lifted and shot it far into the lake, the impetus they had given it causing it to drag them all into deep water. In the meantime the savages, uttering a furious howl of disappointment

and baffled rage, came rushing like a whirlwind towards their canoes at the water's edge. I discharged my elephant rifle, with its two large conical balls, into their midst; and then, assisting one of the crew into the boat, told him to help his fellows in while I continued to fight. My double-barrelled shot gun, loaded with buck-shot, was next discharged with terrible effect, for, without drawing a single bow or launching a single spear, they fell back up the slope of the hill, leaving us to exert our wits to get ourselves out of the cove before the enemy should decide to man their canoes. My crew was composed of picked men, and in this dire emergency they did ample justice to my choice. Though we were without oars, they were at no loss for a substitute. As soon as they found themselves in the boat they tore up the seats and footboards, and began to paddle, while I was left to single out with my rifles the most prominent and boldest of the enemy. Twice in succession I succeeded in dropping men determined on launching the canoes, and seeing the sub-chief who had commanded the party that took the drum, I took deliberate aim with my elephant-rifle at him. That bullet, as I have since been told, killed the chief and two others who happened to be standing a few paces behind him; and the extraordinary result had more effect, I think, on the superstitious minds of the natives than all previous or subsequent shots. On getting out of the cove we saw two canoes loaded with men coming out in pursuit from another small inlet. I permitted them to approach within one hundred yards of us, and this time I used the elephant rifle with explosive balls. Four shots killed five men and sank the canoes. This decisive affair disheartened the enemy, and we were left to pursue our way unmolested, not, however, without hearing a ringing voice shouting out to us, 'Go, and die in the Nyanza.' When the savages counted their losses, they found fourteen dead and wounded with ball and buckshot, which, although I should consider to be very dear payment for the robbery of eight ash oars and a drum, was barely equivalent, in fair estimation, to the intended massacre of ourselves. Favoured by a slight breeze from the land, we hoisted our sail, and by night were eight miles south-east of Bambireh. A little after dusk a calm came on, and we continued on our course paddling. All night I kept the men hard at work, making, however, but little progress through the water. At sunrise we were about twenty miles south-east of Bambireh, and by noon were about twenty-five miles off."

Such was the first affair at Bambireh. It was evidently a case of killing or being killed; and it was Stanley's business not to get killed if he could help it. After many days' perilous navigation, with the imminent prospect of starvation ever present before them, the dauntless Explorer and his companions reached their "home" at Kagehyi. His reception by the men of the Expedition was, of course, enthusiastic. "Shouts of welcome," he writes, "greeted us from shore when even many miles away; but as we drew near the shouts changed to volleys of musketry and waving of flags, and the land seemed alive with leaping forms of glad-hearted men, for we had been fifty-seven days away from our people, and many a false rumour of our deaths, strengthened each day as our absence grew longer, was now dissipated by the appearance of the Lady Alice skimming joyously to her port of Kagehyi. As the keel grounded, over fifty men bounded to the water, dragged me from the boat, and danced me round camp on their shoulders, amid much laughter, clapping of hands, grotesque wriggling of human forms, and Saxon hurrahing. Having vented their gladness, they set me down, and all formed a circle, many deep, to hear the news, which was given with less detail than I have had the honour to write to you. So ended our exploration of Lake Victoria Nyanza."

On Aug. 10, 1876, was published another despatch dated Aug. 15, 1875, from the Camp of Dumo, Western Uganda, in which Stanley gives full particulars of his visit to and reception by the King of Ukerowe, and afterwards of the punishment inflicted by him on the natives of Bambireh who had behaved so treacherously to him and his party. By a certain party in this

country this deplorable but perhaps inevitable transaction has been stigmatised as the "Massacre of Bambireh;" and for some time Mr. Stanley was subjected to a considerable amount of very cruel obloquy. It is, unfortunately, certain that the Explorer felt called upon to return to Bambireh with a large armed force; to wage for a brief period terrific war on the perfidious islanders, to kill and wound a great many of them, and to bind their Kings in chains and their nobles with links of iron. But Mr. Henry M. Stanley is now in England. He may have further facts to give and further explanations to offer in regard to this tremendous *vendetta*; and it would be an act of gross injustice to give in this place lengthened extracts from his first and necessarily hurried account, of which we shall shortly have a carefully revised and elucidated recapitulation in his forthcoming Book. Returning to his despatch of Aug. 15, it appears that subsequently to the affair at Bambireh the friendly King Mtesa provided him with an escort of 2000 spearmen, and that he reached the Albert Nyanza on Jan. 12, 1876, but was prevented from navigating it, and returned by the same route, passing the great mountain Gambaragara, and seeing some of the strange white race by whom the summit of the mountain is inhabited.*

The tangled skein of narrative was resumed, so far as regarded the publication in England of Stanley's letters, by the appearance, on Aug. 14, 1876, of a despatch from the Explorer, dated March 26, 1876, and written from "Kafurro, near Rumainka's capital, Karagwe, Central Africa." Some important geographical discoveries, including the finding of a new lake, were recorded; and a description was given of Mlgata. Nothing more appeared from him until March 26, 1877, when a despatch was published, dated Aug. 7, 1876, stating that the intrepid Commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald* had reached in June, 1876, the Arab town of Ujiji, which may be styled the "favourite watering-place" of African explorers; and, after resting for a while to recruit the strength of his expedition, he made preparations for circumnavigating the great island sea discovered by Burton and Speke. He also appears to have received some intelligence respecting the researches of Cameron and the march of that gallant young officer across Africa. So he launched the Lady Alice once more, and spent the months of June and July in narrowly exploring the shores of Lake Tanganyika. He searched every bay and penetrated to the extremity of the basin; and the circumnavigation of this most important lake is now, consequently, thoroughly complete. He discovered that Uhwari, in the northern portion of the lake, is not an island, but a peninsula, inclosing a deep and capacious bay. He gives in his letter some very curious details relative to the coast of Lake Tanganyika—its copper-mines and underground dwellings, its fishes and aquatic creatures, and the strange tribes who inhabit it. The despatch also contains a most generous recognition of the value and accuracy of Cameron's researches as to the outlet of Tanganyika; and, adds a writer in the leading columns of the *Daily Telegraph*—

"Whatever the judgment of accomplished geographers may prove upon the facts and conclusions embodied in the present despatch of our Commissioner, we rejoice in the fair and willing

tribute which he pays to his British predecessor at the Lukuga. Cameron to-day receives fresh laurels from the hand of him who has thus completed the task of 'settling Tanganyika;' and when the public has perused Mr. Stanley's second despatch, with its remarkable revelations on the Nile sources, and has seen him—in fancy—start away for Nyangwe from pest-stricken Ujiji, the liveliest anxiety must be felt to know what our traveller will make of the other and almost the last great problem of Africa—the true course and issue of Livingstone's river, the prodigious Lualaba."

In the despatch from Stanley published in the *Daily Telegraph* of March 29, 1877, it was pointed out by the writer of a leading article in that journal that the interest turned chiefly on that wonderful and still unexhausted river, the Nile. "From the time," observed the writer, "when Bruce discovered the Abyssinian branch—the Bahr-el-Azrek—of this mysterious stream, a long succession of travellers have added ever new fountains to its upper tributaries, until the majesty of the river became crowned by the announcement of the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas—inland seas worthy indeed to figure as the twin birth-places of such a water deity. For some time the lake of Speke and Grant, and that of Baker, were looked upon as the ultimate sources of the Nile; and though for a while it seemed possible that Livingstone's great channel of the Lualaba, with its string of lacustrine basins, might also contribute to the Egyptian stream—perhaps even Tanganyika itself—more careful surveys have since shown this to be altogether improbable. The river of Egypt was traced, therefore, to the southern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, in about 2 deg. 35 min. S., when the Commander of the new African expedition began his adventurous journey to explore this great and unmapped water. Before reaching it, however, he struck and followed from its watershed in Urimi a new stream, the Shimeeyu, which, as a feeder of the Victoria, 290 miles in length, and of volume equal to that of the Thames, at once became the highest and truest 'source of the Nile.' This took the course of the noble Egyptian river up to 5 deg. S. or farther, and secured the palm of merit to Stanley as the discoverer of what appeared the real cradle of the Nile. But in the present despatch he gives reason to believe that he has made a still more important revelation; and that, although the Shimeeyu may, perhaps, yet retain the distinction of being the most southerly feeder of the Nile, the Kagera, Kitangule, or Ruvuvu—for by all these names has the channel been known since it was crossed by Speke and Grant in 1863—will really prove the largest and longest of the upper tributaries of that vast Nyanza, which, by creating the Victoria Nile, does most to supply the Egyptian river. Speke and Grant crossed the stream spoken of near its outflow into the Victoria Nyanza, and saw the long and narrow lake or marsh which it makes by Rumanika's capital, to which they gave the name of Windermere. Nevertheless, either not knowing its remarkable depth, or bent too warmly on the attractive discovery of the Victoria Nile, they failed to attach to the Kagera or Kitangule the dignity which it merits as a principal, if not the chief, fountain-stream of that mighty river whose secrets they were engaged in unveiling. The task thus pretermitted has now been to a great extent discharged by Stanley during his journey last summer from King Mtesa's country to Ujiji; and in the present communication he gives particulars of this very important new tributary of the Nile, which go far to alter our ideas of the region between the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas and Lake Tanganyika; while they add a large though yet undefined body of water to the marvellous system of inland seas which fill Equatorial Africa, and leave it still eminently possible that the Nile takes its ultimate rise in tracts as far off as Manyema, or even a yet more distant spot.

"Henceforward, however, we must not call this interesting stream by any one of its native appellations. The 'Kagera,' or 'Kitangule,' which flows into the Victoria Nyanza at Usogoro,

* With reference to this affair the following extract from the proceedings in the House of Commons on Jan. 29, 1878, will be read with interest:—

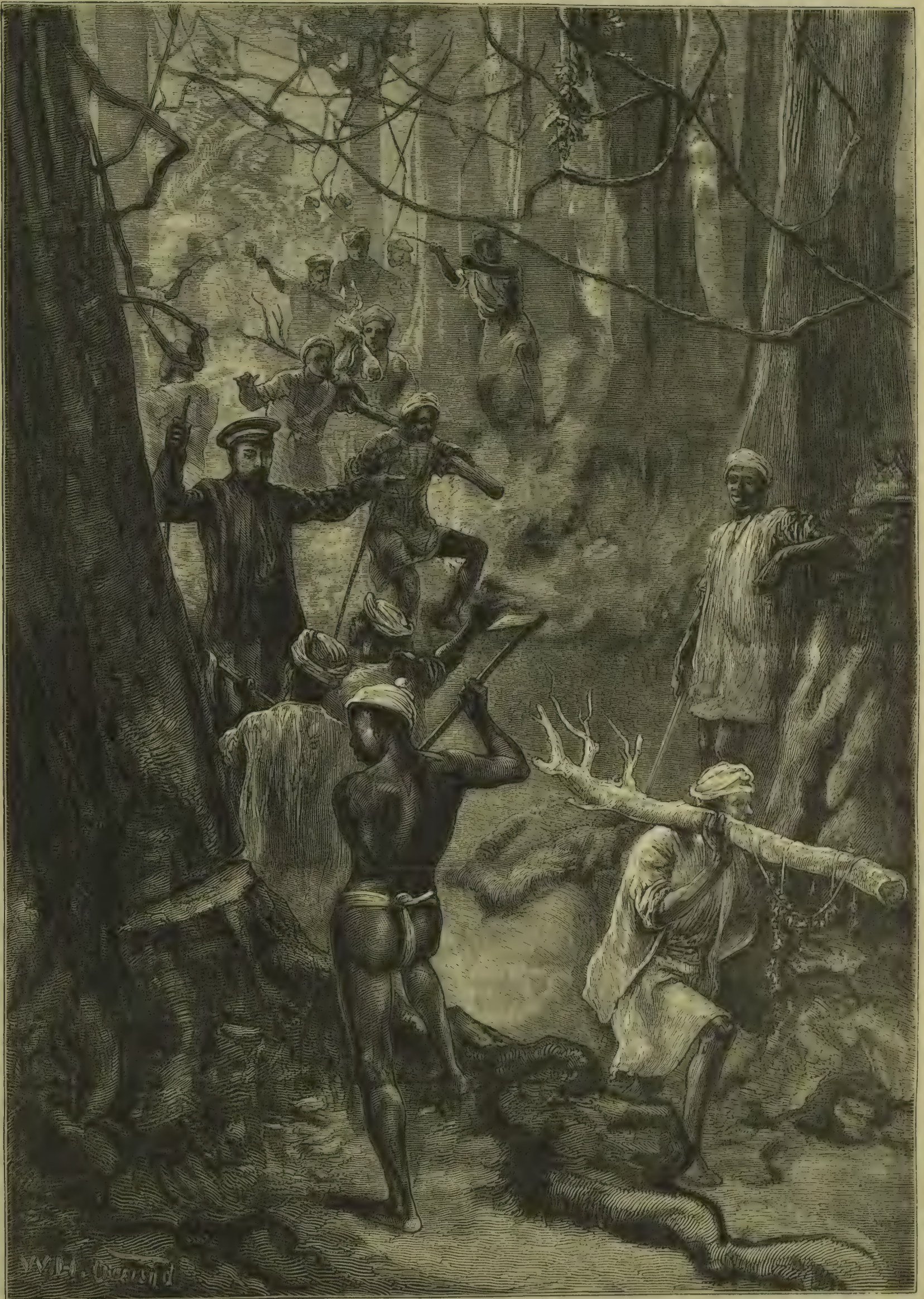
MR. STANLEY.

MR. ANDERSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he had taken any steps to learn whether the despatch sent through her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar to inform Mr. Stanley (with reference to his account of a massacre of natives at Bambireh) that he was not authorised to carry the British flag ever reached Mr. Stanley; and, if so, what was the reply. If not, would he now take steps to ascertain?

MR. BOURKE.—The despatch to Mr. Stanley referred to was sent through her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, who reported, on receiving instructions to forward the letter to Mr. Stanley, that, as his movements were not published at Zanzibar, and were only known to the American Consul, he had forwarded the letter through him. We have received no official communication which would show whether the letter in question ever reached Mr. Stanley or not, but we know from an unofficial source of undoubted credibility that it never did reach his hands.



STANLEY IN AFRICA.



CUTTING A PASSAGE FOR CANOES.

has received from our explorer—who has traced its course through 310 miles, and found it still wearing the appearance of coming from at least an equal distance—the name of the ‘Alexandra Nile.’ By that illustrious title Mr. Stanley begs that the river, with its reservoir, may be hereafter known; and the details of it which he forwards constitute, it will be allowed, a fair claim to so proud a distinction. The course of the Alexandra Nile may now be tracked upwards along the explorer’s line of march from the point where the Kavare enters it, to the Morongo Falls, where the lagoon-like ‘Windermere’ empties itself into the narrower channel; and so past the hot springs of Mtagata, the town of King Rumanika, and the many lakelets which are formed on the way from Kishakka to the spot below the ‘Mount of Observation,’ where it comes down on either side of a large island that fills up the eastern extremity of a Nyanza to which Mr. Stanley’s map gives a length of about sixty miles, and a breadth of about thirty. The Commander could not explore this large water, which has hitherto only been hinted at upon the maps by a small lake marked ‘Akanyara.’ His furthest point westward appears to have been the ‘Mount of Observation,’ from which the high hills of Ugufu shut out the Nyanza behind it; but he had found the Alexandra Nile, maintaining a remarkable depth and swift current, while his guides assured him of the remaining particulars. If they be correct, the Alexandra Nyanza is half as large as the Albert itself; and the Alexandra Nile runs through it, entering at the western extremity, in Ruanda, from a country as yet unknown. The fierce nature of the tribes intervening between Stanley’s furthest point and Mkinyaga seems to have made it impracticable for him to complete this momentous discovery without such sanguinary collisions as he has always shown himself anxious, if possible, to avoid. We must, therefore, take on conjecture, for the present, the precise form and the origin of this Nyanza, which may conceivably be the lake heard of by Dr. Livingstone to the north-east of Nyangwe. Stanley gives such cogent reasons for receiving with suspicion all native statements upon geography that we may be sure he has investigated the evidences well before delineating his Alexandra Nyanza and Nile beyond the extreme point of view. What he has marked to the southward appears, it must be candidly confessed, very extraordinary. Below the Alexandra Nyanza comes, according to this map, a swampy country, Urundi—a day’s march in breadth—and then a smaller lake, Kivu or Kivoo, connected with the Nyanza by this marsh. Out of the south-west corner of Kivu runs the Rusizi, which, as Stanley himself first discovered, flows into Tanganyika; so that if this be indeed the case, we are confronted with the puzzle of a body of water in Kivu which drains by a marsh one way into the Alexandra Nyanza, and thus onward to the Victoria, while it flows the other way by the Rusizi into Tanganyika. Now, a lake with two outlets is hardly known to geographical science. It is said that in Norway, and also perhaps in Sutherland, there exists such a phenomenon as a double outlet from the same reservoir; but, under certain conditions of flood, in neither case could the effluents be permanent. If we possessed the elevations of this region, the problem would be clearer. Tanganyika, at all events, is lower than the Victoria Nyanza, so that it is impossible for Kivu—if, indeed, it furnishes the Rusizi—to be also connected with the Alexandra Nyanza, which supplies the Alexandra Nile to the Victorian Sea. We should not deem it candid to pass over these obvious difficulties; but they do not diminish the importance of the discovery that a considerable body of water exists upon the spot occupied in previous maps by the petty ‘Akanyara,’ and that the stream which fills it must henceforward be regarded as the principal feeder of the Nile, should no great river be found entering the Albert from the westward.

“Meanwhile, all this new volume of lake and stream added perennially to the Nile increases the mystery as well as the bulk of that majestic river; and we do not wonder that the fascination of his fresh discoveries divided Stanley’s mind between com-

pleting them by an expedition from Nyangwe and following the Lualaba from that place down to its mouth. It will be seen that on returning from his voyage of fifty-one days round Tanganyika the Commander found that a malignant epidemic was devastating Ujiji, and had already cost his own followers some lives. Thus, within three weeks of his second arrival at Ujiji, Mr. Stanley would probably be obliged to be on the march again through Uguha and Manyema to Nyangwe.”

The announcement made in the *Telegraph* of Monday, Sept. 17, 1877, was of such transcendent importance, proclaiming as it did the edifice of Stanley’s magnificent enterprise, that I cannot do better than reproduce it *literatim et verbatim*.

MR. STANLEY’S MISSION.

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.

THE LUALABA AND CONGO IDENTICAL.

VOYAGE OF STANLEY THROUGH AFRICA TO THE WEST COAST.

The subjoined despatch—which has been imparted by cable to the *New York Herald*—has reached us from Mr. H. M. Stanley, our Joint Commissioner, who arrived upon the West Coast of Africa on the 8th of last month, after triumphantly accomplishing, amid extreme perils and difficulties, the continuous navigation of the great stream of the Lualaba, from Nyangwe, down to the mouth of the Congo, which is thus proved the same river. The message was intended for communication to us by the nearest telegraph station, but it has arrived through the Dutch post. This magnificent feat of geographical exploration has been accompanied, as will be seen, by the loss of many of Mr. Stanley’s brave followers, and, saddest of all, by the death of Francis Pocock—the surviving brother of Edward Pocock, who died on the march to the Victoria Nyanza—as well as of Kalulu. Mr. Stanley himself barely escaped with his life from the dangers of the river and of the hostile tribes; but his mission is now completely accomplished, and the chief problem of African geography has been for ever set at rest by a most heroic journey. The despatch runs as follows:—

“EMBOMA, CONGO RIVER, WEST COAST OF AFRICA,

“Aug. 10, 1877.

“On the 8th inst. I arrived at this place from Zanzibar, with 115 souls, in a fearful condition. We left Nyangwe, in Manyema, Nov. 5, 1876, travelling overland through Ureggu. Unable to make progress through the dense forests, we crossed Lualaba, and continued our journey along the left bank, through North-East Ukusu. Natives opposed us, harassed us day and night, and killed and wounded our people with poisoned arrows. Our struggle through these cannibal regions became almost hopeless. We endeavoured to appease the savages with gifts and mildness. Our gifts they refused; our patient behaviour they regarded as cowardice. To make our position still more deplorable, our escort of 140 men engaged at Nyangwe refused to proceed farther. At the same time, the natives made a grand effort to crush us altogether. We defended ourselves; but there was only one way to escape from our hapless position—unless we accepted the alternative of returning and abandoning the work which we had begun—and this was by making use of our canoes. Though we had decided advantage over the savages on the water, still each day’s advance was but a repetition of the day previous. It was desperate fighting, pushing on down river with might and main until, in the midst of these successive struggles, we were halted by a series of great cataracts, five in number—not far apart—south and north of the Equator. To pass these we had to cut our way through thirteen miles of dense forest, and drag our eighteen canoes and exploring boat overland, frequently exchanging the axes for the rifles as we were attacked. After passing these cataracts, we had a long breathing pause from the toil of dragging our vessels overland. At 2 deg. north latitude the Great Lualaba swerved from its almost direct northerly course to north-west, then west, then south-west; a broad stream from two to ten miles wide, choked

with islands. In order to avoid the exhausting struggle with so many tribes of desperate cannibals, we had to paddle between the islands, until, compelled by hunger most extreme after three days passed without absolutely any food, we resolved to meet our fate, and struck for the mainland on the left bank. Happily, we had reached a tribe acquainted with trade. They possessed four muskets from the West Coast, and they called the great river Ikutu Ya Congo. We made blood brotherhood, and purchased abundance of provisions; and endeavoured to continue our course along the left bank. Three days later we came to a powerful tribe, all armed with muskets, who, as soon as they sighted us, manned fifty-four large canoes and attacked us. Not until three of my men were killed did I desist from crying out we were friends and offering cloths. For a distance of twelve miles the greatest and most desperate fight on this terrible river was maintained. This was the last save one of thirty-two battles on the Lualaba, which river, after changing its name scores of times, became known as we approached the Atlantic Ocean as the Kwango and the Zairé. As the river runs through the great basin which lies between E. long. 26 deg. and E. long. 17 deg. it has an uninterrupted course of over 1400 miles, with magnificent affluents, especially on the southern side. Thence, cleaving the broad belt of mountains between the great basin and the Atlantic Ocean, it descends by about thirty falls and furious rapids to the great river between the Falls of Yellala and the Atlantic. Our losses have been most severe, and my grief is still new over the loss of my last white assistant, the brave and pious young Englishman, Francis Pocock, who was swept over the Falls of Massassa on June 3 last. The same day I with seven men was almost drawn into the whirlpools of Mowa Falls; and six weeks later myself and the entire crew of the Lady Alice were swept over the furious Falls of Mbelo, whence only by a miracle we escaped. My faithful young companion Kalulu is also among the lost. From Boma I take the expedition by steamer to Cabinda, thence to St. Paul de Loanda.

"Mr. Price, of the firm of Hatton and Cookson, of Liverpool, will bring my letters to you per Angola.—HENRY M. STANLEY."

"The Congo, or Zairé," writes Mr. Keith Johnston, in his recently published work on Africa, "which, as we have seen, forms such a remarkable natural boundary across West Africa, is by far the most copious stream of the Continent, and one of the greatest rivers in the world in respect to the volume of waters which it carries to the sea. Its mouth was discovered in 1484 by the Portuguese voyager, Diego Cam, who set up on the southern side of it one of the "Padraos" pillars, by means of which the Portuguese were wont to mark the progress of their discoveries. Hence the great river was known to the Portuguese as the Rio de Padrao, though the natives at its mouth called it the Zairé; it is now, however, best known to Europeans as the Congo, since it formed the northern limit of the kingdom of that name, to which we have before referred. Previous to Mr. Stanley's great journey of 1877, only the lower course of the river was certainly known; and our knowledge stood at the point reached by Captain Tuckey in his expedition of 1816. At its mouth the river has a width of six miles, with a depth in mid-channel of one hundred and fifty fathoms, and the great volume and force of its current effectually prevent the formation of a bar or delta. For many miles out to sea, as off the mouths of the Amazon opposite to it on the South American coast, the water of the sea surface is perfectly fresh. At Bomma or Embomma, sixty miles up from the sea, the width and strength of the river may be estimated from the fact that it requires half an hour to cross it in a good boat with ten strong Kroomen paddling. At one hundred miles upward it has still a depth of fifty fathoms; but at a hundred and forty miles from the sea the Yellala cataracts begin, and for forty-six miles beyond this, where the river descends by a narrow gorge through the mountains, which here form the margin of the African plateau, its

channel is interrupted by almost continuous rapids and cataracts. Inland, beyond these falls, at the farthest point reached by Captain Tuckey, the grand river opens out again to a width of four or five miles, and flows with a stream of three or four miles an hour."

For more than sixty years "Tuckey's farthest" marked a limit beyond which it seemed impossible to advance from the West Coast; and the question of the direction of the river and of its tributaries and sources was one that gave rise to many various speculations and hypotheses. On completing his brave journey across Equatorial Africa, Mr. Stanley has solved this, the last of the greater problems of African hydrography, by demonstrating that the Lualaba of Livingstone is one and the same river as the Congo. He left Nyangwe on the Lualaba, in Manyuema, on Nov. 5, 1876, and travelled overland northward through Ureggu (Ulegga). Unable to make progress through the dense forests, he crossed the Lualaba, and continued the journey along the left bank through Ukusu, harassed day and night by the opposing savage cannibals along the river bank. Pushing on down the river in the midst of successive struggles, they came upon a series of great cataracts, five in number, not far apart, south and north of the Equator, past which his eighteen canoes had to be dragged through thirteen miles of forest. At 2 deg. north the great Lualaba swerved from its direct northerly course to north-west, then west, then south-west—a broad stream from two to ten miles wide, choked with islands. Here a tribe acquainted with the West Coast trade was reached, who named the river Ikutu Ya Congo; and as the Atlantic was approached the river, after changing its name scores of times, became known as the Kwango and the Zairé. Mr. Stanley reached Embomma on Aug. 8, 1877. Five months were occupied in passing the cataracts; and here the gallant young Englishman, Frank Pocock, lost his life, as well as fifteen of Stanley's men.

It is highly gratifying to find that the *Geographical Magazine*, which so totally ignored Stanley in its review of "Livingstone's Last Journal," subsequently did ample justice to the heroic young American. At the conclusion of a narrative of Stanley's voyage down the Congo in the number of the magazine for December, 1877, are these lines:—"Mr. Stanley was navigating the Congo for nine months, from Nov. 5, 1876, to Aug. 11, 1877. The difficulties which were encountered and overcome were extraordinary. Dangers in every form were met with intrepid resolution. Marvellous resource and ingenuity were exercised in combating the great physical obstacles, still more in resisting the incessant attacks of the savages. The achievement thus done was of the highest geographical importance, and places Mr. Stanley in the First Rank among African Discoverers."

Stanley, to his great honour, has suggested that the great Lualaba Congo river should be henceforward known among all civilised peoples as the *Livingstone*.

The cordial reception of Stanley by the Portuguese authorities at St. Paul de Loando; his conveyance, with his whole company, in a British man-of-war to the Cape of Good Hope; the public honours which were paid to him at Capetown, and afterwards in Marseilles and Paris, are matters of too recent history to need recapitulation here. Suffice it to say that Two Acts in the life drama of an Extraordinary Man—Acts full of colossal interest—have been brought to magnificent completion. Of how many more scenes the drama is to be composed Providence alone can tell. Grants of arms have been made ere now to great discoverers and great Admirals. The counterfeit presentment of two British tars support the shield of the most famous of British circum-navigators. If Stanley care for a crest, let the herald-painters limn for him the image of a Strong Man with the American Flag in one hand, a Pen in the other, and a revolver in his belt. And if he need a motto, let him borrow one from Cæsar, "*Tenno te, Africa!*"

STANLEY IN AFRICA.



This camp is situated north of the Equator, where the river has assumed a mighty breadth, where its shores are populous with hostile men, and the people, but for the care I bestowed, on them, had soon surrendered themselves to despair. The hut of some fisherman had been taken to accommodate myself and Frank and the property of the Expedition; and, running round the base of the hill, is the palisade and huts, while along the river front, to guard against night marauders, are the canoes drawn half way up on the shore."—H. M. Stanley.

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A few drops on a Sponge or Towel moistened with water, and the Face and Hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after SHAVING. A small quantity in the BATH gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable CLEANSING Properties. Particularly adapted to the BATHING OF INFANTS and Young Children; a few drops are sufficient for a basin of water. Most grateful to INVALIDS and all who suffer from HEADACHE, from Mental Labour or Fatigue. Buy only the genuine

GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER. Sold in three sizes: Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or, on receipt of stamps, from the Wholesale Depot, 11 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

BENNETT. 64 and 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

BENNETT'S GOLD PRESENTATION WATCHES, FROM £10 to £100.

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JOHN BENNETT, having just completed great alterations in his Clock Show-Room, is enabled to offer to purchasers the Most Extensive Stock in London, comprising Clocks for the Drawing, Dining Rooms, and Presentation, of the highest quality and newest designs, at the lowest prices.

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£10.—In return for a £10 note, free and

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WATCHES, for India, 10gs., 20gs., 30gs., 40gs.

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WATCHES, for India, from 10gs.

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CHAINS and choice JEWELLERY. Free and safe for Post-Office order.

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NO KEY REQUIRED. AIR-TIGHT, DAMP-TIGHT, DUST-TIGHT. Silver 6 guineas 8 guineas 10 guineas. Gold 10 guineas 12 guineas 14 guineas. Every Watch skillfully Examined, Timed, and its performance Guaranteed. SAFE AND FREE BY POST.

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INDIAN ORDERS should be accompanied

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INDIAN and ENGLISH RAILWAYS

CONTRACTED WITH on the BEST TERMS.

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CASH PRICES.

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MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. Browne (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords calm and refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

COLDS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

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CHLORODYNE.

From W. Verrall's Pithers, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.

"I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmotic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
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"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-Spasmotic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not attainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other remedies that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects."

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CHLORODYNE.

CHLORODYNE

is the great specific for

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA.

Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the effect that Cholera had been raging furiously, and that the ONLY Remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31, 1864.

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CHLORODYNE.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

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CHLORODYNE.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
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THE WAR.

The "Times," Aug. 13, 1877.

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THE WAR.

The "Standard,"

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

rapidly cuts short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, PALPITATION, SPASMS, HYSTERIA, COLIC.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

is the true palliative in

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations. N.B.—Every bottle of GENUINE CHLORODYNE bears on the Government Stamp the name of the INVENTOR.

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Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.
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SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

MAGENTA. MAROON. PINK. BLACK.
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Sir,—Your "Simple Dyes for the People" only require a trial to be duly appreciated. I have used them for some length of time, and recommended them to many friends, who, with myself, find in them an item of the highest economy. Having been successful with the smaller articles, I tried the larger, and now dye all at home—viz., Curtains, Table-Covers, Dresses, &c.—with the most satisfactory results. W. B. A.
March 10, 1875.

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Perfectly New Styles. Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists. Photographs and Patterns of the silk free.

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Black Brussels Net, at 2s. 6d.; Tulle (condition keeping), 5s. 6d.

New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed. Illustrations free.

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1½d. of Chameau (French production), very pretty, 1s. 8½d. the yard; superb shades.

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EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to the excellent qualities of these SERGES, which are a staple for all seasons of the year. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them to the ROYAL FAMILY, and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.

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BENSON'S WATCHES of every description, suitable for all climates, from 42 to 200 gs. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches, of extra strength.

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To the Trade.—The Title is reserved.

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Exquisite for the Hands and Skin. Renders them soft, white, and healthy. 2s. 6d. To be obtained of Perfumers and Druggists everywhere. 2, New Bond-street, London.

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MAPLE and CO.—BED-ROOM SUITES in EARLY ENGLISH, carried out to design by the best artists of the day. Some new and most elegant suites designed by gentlemen especially engaged by Messrs. Maple. These suites are a speciality with this firm, and should be seen. Machinery, &c., has been erected so as to produce this class of furniture at the lowest possible cost. See Illustrated Catalogue. MAPLE and CO.

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CARPETS. **CARPETS.**

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"Floriline" Powder put up in large glass jars, price 1s.

FLORILINE.

For the **TEETH** and **BREATH.**

Sweet as the ambrosial air, With its perfume rich and rare, Sweet as violets and roses are, Which the emerald nooks adorn; Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth, From the richly-laden earth, Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white, So pure and lovely to the sight; The gums assume a rosy hue, The breath is sweet as violets blue; While scented as the flowers of May, Which cast their sweetness from each spray, Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand Cast around its mystic wand, And produced from fairy's bower Scented perfumes from each flower; For in this liquid gem we trace— All that can beautify and gladden— Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.

For the **TEETH** and **BREATH.**

"Floriline."—The most eminent Chemists of the day admit that Floriline will produce snowy teeth and fragrant breath where nothing else will. While mineral tooth preparations are the enemies of the teeth, this wonderful vegetable liquid preserves and beautifies them. Symptoms of decay and all discoloration of every sort disappear like magic; and by its delightful use the mouth becomes as fragrant and sweet as a font of flowers; so that, in fact, when it has once been used, either by the young or the old, it is continued to it, but as the "Christian World" truly says, "Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

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FLORILINE.

For the **TEETH** and **BREATH.**

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A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favour of homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the soothing syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change; and, although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother.—New York Sun.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken

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